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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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4 June 1985

USSR REPORT

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INTERNATIONAL

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U.S. GENERAL HIT FOR INCLUDING AUSTRIA IN SDI PLAN

PM231423 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent N. Novikov dispatch under the "Rejoinder" rubric: "The General's Blackmail"]

[Text] Vienna--U.S. General J. Abrahamson, responsible for implementing the "star wars" plan together with his boss, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger, often have to pay visits to the capitals of NATO countries and there engage in some "arm-twisting" of their allies, since the "star wars" idea is far from approved everywhere. The general has even been to neutral Austria.

In an interview in the Vienna newspaper DIE PRESSE, J. Abrahamson frankly stated, without any diplomatic evasiveness: "We are creating technology which will be capable of defending the whole West. And, if it succeeds, it will, of course, also include the neutrals, since we regard them as an important part of the West."

A question instinctively comes to mind: Has Washington asked the neutral countries, particularly Austria, about this? Can the general not see that such statements are incompatible with the policy of permanent neutrality which the Alpine republic has now been pursuing for 3 decades?

The Austrian press views this statement as blackmail aimed at involving neutral Austria in the space militarization program. The press stresses that there can be no question of Austria's "financial participation" in the measures to militarize outer space which the American general spoke about in his interview.

Presumably, therefore, J. Abrahamson has suffered yet another disappointment.

CSO: 5200/1141

U.S. SINCERITY ON CBW ISSUES QUESTIONED

LD260315 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Commentary by Lidiya Podolnaya]

[Text] A group of congressmen has submitted a bill to the U.S. House of Representatives outlawing the production of binary ammunition. Here is Lidiya Podolnaya at the microphone:

The tabling of this bill is interesting for a number of reasons. It is indicative first and foremost of the mood of public opinion, which is clearly alarmed by the build-up of chemical weapons. Members of Congress, or at least some of them, cannot help but take this into account. The question of multimillion dollar funding for the production of a new and more lethal type of chemical weapon, so-called binary ammunition, equipped with a paralyzing nerve gas, is being decided right now on Capital Hill. Congress has been forced to reject the Pentagon's demand for funds for 2 years in a row because of public outcry. Meanwhile, there are plans to produce the first 20,000 binary shells on the assembly lines at the Pine Bluff factories within the next few months, thereby virtually commencing serial production of this weapon. Thus, congress is the only obstacle holding up production, explaining why congressmen have been deluged of late by various research papers, findings, and conclusions from military experts which have been cooked up by the administration. The White House is attempting to use these as a recommendation for one of the foremost objectives of national defense, namely, the serial production of binary ammunition. The argument produced in its favor, and incidentally, the mythical Soviet threat. As has been the case with nuclear weapons, the build-up of chemical toxins is presented as the only way of reducing them later on. But it is quite obvious that disarmament and the arms race are incompatible with each other.

The U.S. side also puts forward another false argument. It says it is essential to seek supremacy over the USSR in order to force it to make concessions at the negotiating table. But when the United States unilaterally broke off talks on banning chemical weapons 5 years ago, it already possessed one of the biggest [kurpneyshiye v mire] stockpiles in the world, 150,000 metric tons, a figure based on estimates of U.S. specialists. So, how can one believe the sincerity of White House declarations regarding its wish to outlaw this type of mass annihilation weapon?

Washington's extremely unconstructive position at the Geneva disarmament conference also makes one disinclined to trust U.S. sincerity. The United States has been to blame for many years for the conference's failure to draw up an international convention on chemical weapons. The United States pays lip service to such a convention while resorting in practice to various subterfuges, which have led to deadlock at the talks.

As we can see, the U.S. side has an identical approach to disarmament questions, whether the subject be nuclear, space or chemical weapons. It is no surprise that this militaristic course, which is against the peoples' interests, including American people, is being increasingly criticized and opposed in many countries. A reflection of this is the resolution tabled in the U.S. House of Representatives, which demands a ban on the production of binary ammunition.

CSO: 5200/1143

INTERNATIONAL

LATIN AMERICA INSTITUTE HEAD ON U.S. INVESTMENT IN REGION

Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 14, 14-21 Apr 85 p 7

[Interview with Viktor Volsky, director of the Latin America Institute at the USSR Academy of Sciences and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, by Vladimir Brodetsky]

[Text]

According to a survey of the United Nations Economic Commissions for Latin America:

- Foreign debts of the continent's states in ten years will hit the 660-billion-dollar mark while annual interest payments are to go up from the present 37 billion to 66.5 billion dollars;

- The countries of Latin America today spend 40 per cent of their export receipts and 10 per cent of their gross domestic product on paying off loan and credit interests;

- Through the interest rate inflation by US banks and revaluation of the dollar against the local currencies the outflow of private capital from Latin America to the United States stood at 26.7 billion dollars in 1984;

- Latin America has 140 million people who live below the official poverty line;

- The number of unemployed in Latin America comprises 20 to 25 per cent of the total able-bodied population.

Q.: The USA invests in Latin America more than it does in Asia and Africa put together. Latin America accounts for 80 per cent of American investments in industry in the developing world. How does this economic activity of the US affect the situation in the countries of the continent?

A.: US transnationals gain up to 7 dollars in profits on every dollar invested. Latin America is especially attractive to the USA because for many years the USA was confident of the inviolability of its interests being protected by dictatorial regimes and gunboats.

Private investments in Latin America are one way of making the coun-

tries of the continent dependent on the USA. The other way is provision of loans. The US banking capital has turned Latin America into its biggest debtor. Latin America's foreign debts are estimated at 360 billion dollars. Loan interest payments exhaust the Latin American nations and widen the economic and social gap between them and the industrialized capitalist world.

A few years ago when Brazil flung the doors open to foreign, mainly US, capital it seemed to have embarked upon accelerated economic growth. A "Brazilian miracle" was trumpeted about both in Brazil and the USA. But now after the feast comes the reckoning. Today Brazil owes the banks, mainly those of the USA, more than 100 billion dollars.

Brazil seeks to pay off this debt through expanding its exports but the Western markets are in the grip of an economic crisis and exports are stalled despite all efforts to stimulate them. The cuts in imports Brazil secured in 1984 have resulted in lower economic activity. Unemployment has soared. Brazilian economists maintain that the country is not likely to restore the pre-crisis employment level before 1995.

Q.: What is the reaction in Latin America to the expansion of international capital?

A.: The struggle for national independence is becoming increasingly tied up with the need for changes in economic policies. Much has changed in Latin America in recent years. Back in 1960 the United States were pressing most of the Latin American states to break off diplomatic relations with Cuba and impose an economic boycott on it. Mexico has been the only state to stand up to the pressures and continue its relations with Cuba.

Military regimes have been defeated in such big countries as Argentina and Brazil. This was caused both by the policy they waged and the bankruptcy of the economic line imposed on them by the United States.

On taking office as President, Raúl Alfonsín blamed the country's economic crisis on the USA which had closed its markets (and the world market) to Argentina's exports.

Q.: The United States' policy in the region and its economic expansion are being ever more resolutely condemned in Latin America. But Washington's positions on the continent are still strong...

A.: Everything becomes intelligible in comparison. Let's take the case of the Organization of American States which for many years remained an obedient tool of the USA when it wanted mavericks to toe the line. Come 1979 the United States that had demanded that the OAS should back the Somoza dictatorship in Nicaragua was resolutely rebuffed by most of the states that recognized the Sandinists as the only legitimate popular

representatives. The USA was compelled to withdraw the proposal. It was only voted for by representatives of the bloody regimes of Paraguay and Haiti in an attempt to be greater Catholics than the Pope.

Today the OAS lies in ruins. It can no longer play the role of a State Department's toy assigned to it by the United States.

The 14th OAS session in December 1984, in Brazil, showed that it is impossible to resurrect the organization in its former capacity, that the most vital matters are being decided without the USA and the OAS. The Contadora Group, for instance, was created against the USA's will.

Another example. Despite the opposition from the US extreme right Panama has wrenched an agreement on restoring its sovereignty over the Panama Canal zone. The country's territory has been very reluctantly left by the "Escuela de las Américas" which trained in its classes and on its proving grounds dictators and butchers for the whole of Latin America. Was such a thing possible, say, 20 years ago?

The United States also suffered political setbacks in connection with the Malvinas (Falklands) crisis. The crisis put into especially sharp focus the preferences and aims of the policy of Washington in the region, a policy backing European colonialism in the Western Hemisphere.

Whereas it was fairly easy for the USA to hatch a plot against Brazil 20 years ago in 1964, a similar undertaking is now hardly imaginable.

True, pro-American reactionary regimes do still exist to this day in Chile, Paraguay, Haiti, Guatemala and El Salvador. But the process of democratization in countries like Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay is having a greater sway on developments on the continent.

The very existence of Cuba and Nicaragua, despite all US attempts at stifling the popular regimes, is indicative of the prevailing tendencies in Latin America. Put into a historical perspective, the Latin Americans' victory in their fight against Washington's political and economic dominance is inevitable despite the complexity of the present situation.

4 June 1985

INTERNATIONAL

SOVIET GENERAL VIEWS NUCLEAR TESTING MORATORIUM CALL

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 22 Apr 85 pp 1-3

[APN item by Maj Gen (Ret) Svyatoslav Kozlov under the rubric "News and Views":
"An Efficient Shield Against the Nuclear Threat"]

[Text] Moscow has once again shown its goodwill by expressing its consent to imposing a moratorium on nuclear explosion tests beginning with August 6 of this year, as it has been suggested by the American Defense Information Centre organization.

The Soviet Union has been advocating steadily and for a long time an end to all nuclear blasts. In Soviet opinion, this would prevent the improvement of nuclear weapons and would rule out the danger of accidental injuries of people in peacetime, which sometimes happened. Thanks to the Soviet Union's tireless efforts the Moscow Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Underwater was signed in 1963. However, because of the opposition of other nuclear powers, which did not want to lose the opportunity of improving their nuclear weapons, the treaty did not become universal and was not extended to underground space.

Continuing to work for an end to nuclear tests in all media, the USSR showed readiness to conclude agreements which only partly solve the underground explosion problem, justly believing that they nevertheless bring more radical solutions nearer. As a result, in 1974 a USSR-US Treaty on the Limitation of Underground Nuclear Weapon Tests was signed at the level of 150 kilotons of the TNT equivalent. In 1976 the United States and the Soviet Union signed another treaty: on Underground Nuclear Explosions for Peaceful Purposes. However, up to now these treaties have not come into force because the USA does not submit them to ratification. Nevertheless, the USSR deemed it necessary to continue to work for a universal treaty and held appropriate talks with the USA and Britain. The draft treaty was prepared in the main by 1980. Nothing in it caused doubts, including the system of control over the implementation of the treaty.

However, the US military-industrial complex was against the prospect of being deprived of the opportunity to improve nuclear weapons. Under the influence of the military-industrial complex the US administration went back on its word, referring to the alleged inadequacy of the control system suggested by

the treaty. The issue remains on the agenda of the Geneva Disarmament Conference, but no progress has been made, although as far back as 1983 the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution calling for the immediate completion of the elaboration of the treaty.

Thus, the proposal by American scientists has a prepared ground, especially taking into account the fact that the Soviet Union has suggested a practical measure such as the declaration of a moratorium on all nuclear explosions by the nuclear powers, starting with a mutually agreed-upon date. It will be natural if, as it has been suggested, August 6, the black 40th anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima, is chosen as such a date.

The Soviet Union is convinced that such a moratorium can be proclaimed earlier so that it would operate before the conclusion of a treaty on the complete and universal prohibition of all nuclear weapon tests. In present-day conditions the suspension of nuclear blasts could become a major step towards scaling down the nuclear arms race.

The Soviet reply to the appeal by American scientists reaffirms the USSR's readiness for the immediate resumption of the talks on the complete prohibition of nuclear weapon tests. The Soviet Union also proposes that the 1974 and 1976 bilateral treaties should be put into effect.

These measures can be taken irrespective of the course of the Geneva-based Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weaponry. At the same time, such measures would create a more favourable atmosphere for the productive development of the Geneva dialogue aimed at preventing the arms race in outer space and at terminating it on earth, which eventually should lead to the complete scrapping of nuclear weapons all over the world.

However, Washington has hastily rejected the proposals by American citizens in the same way as it has actually been rejecting any initiatives and proposals on disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. It should be recalled that the White House has negatively reacted to the package of nuclear disarmament measures suggested by the Soviet Union. These measures include the code of conduct of the nuclear powers which should make the prevention of a nuclear war the dominant feature of their foreign policy. Washington does not want to take an approach to solving the problem which would include a ban on the tests, production, stockpiling and deployment of nuclear weapons of any type and, as a first step, a freeze or a moratorium.

But the United States has rejected other peaceful initiatives too. It has negatively reacted to the proposal on nuclear-free zones, on the nuclear powers' guarantees not to use nuclear arms against states which do not have nuclear weapons on their territories and which do not want such weapons to be brought to their territories. The same can be said about the American reaction to the proposal to save Europe from nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical. Finally, Washington's refusal to follow the USSR's example and to take the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons shows quite definitely that the US administration has no political will to solve

the nuclear disarmament problem. The growing arsenals of nuclear weapons and the programme of the militarization of space, which is falsely presented by the White House as the condition for the elimination of nuclear weaponry but which is actually geared to attaining superiority over the USSR and to preparing offensive operations, run counter to the statements by the US administration that it wishes to contribute to the elimination of the nuclear threat hanging over our planet.

CSO: 1812/225

INTERNATIONAL

GREEK-SOVIET PROTOCOL ON CONSULTATIONS ON POLITICAL QUESTIONS

Moscow SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITEL'STVA SOYUZA SOVETSKIKH
SOTSIALISTICHESKIKH RESPUBLIK (OTDEL VTOROY) in Russian No 1, 1985 pp 3-4

[Soviet-Greek Protocol on Consultations]

[Text] The governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Republic of Greece:

wishing to strengthen and develop the bonds of friendship, good-neighborliness, and mutual trust between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Greece,

convinced that the strengthening of the peaceful cooperation between the Soviet Union and Greece serves the interests of both the Soviet and Greek peoples,

putting paramount importance on cooperation with the goals of maintaining international peace and security, the prevention of war, and disarmament,

firmly adhering to the principles and goals of the UN Charter and the Statutes of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe,

full of resoluteness and further expanding cooperation in the areas of politics, economics, science and technology, culture, and other spheres,

have come to an agreement concerning the following items set forth below:

1. The Soviet Union and Greece will periodically carry on consultations and exchange opinions on international problems which are of mutual interest to both countries, as well as on questions of bilateral relations.

These consultations will touch on the following:

questions of bilateral relations in various areas, including political, economic, scientific, technological, and cultural ties;

important international questions, including situations which provoke tensions in various regions of the world;

assistance to lessen international tension and to return to a climate of detente, the strengthening of international security, the achievement of progress in the limitation of armament, and disarmament;

the development of European relations, the prevention of the escalation of the arms race, and the achievement of agreements concerning the limitation and reduction of arms, the implementation of the Statutes of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe;

problems which are of mutual interest and which are subjects of wide international discussion, including those which are brought up in the UN:

all other problems in the relationship of the two countries, on which both countries consider it expedient to exchange opinions.

2. In the event of a situation which creates in the opinion of the countries, a threat to peace, a breach of the principles of the existing peace, or which provokes international tension, or is fraught with dangerous international complications, at the start of the crisis both governments will join in discussions with each other, with the goal of the exchange of opinions that will perhaps make way for an improvement of the situation.

3. The positions which have been set forth above do not touch on those that have been pledged by the countries in earlier international agreements and are not purposefully set forth against any third government.

4. The consultations will be of a regular character, will alternate between Moscow and Athens, and in principle will not meet less than once a year.

The level and times of the meetings, as well as questions that will be discussed, will be set up by mutual agreement.

Moscow, 12 February 1985

For the Government of the USSR
A. Gromyko

For the Government of Greece
A. Papandreou

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CSO: 1807/273

4 June 1985

INTERNATIONAL

BOOK REVIEW SCORES ZIONISM

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 14, 3 Apr 85 p 4

[Review by D. Dragunskiy of book "Dikaya Polyn'" [Wild Wormwood] by Tsezar' Solodar', SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA Publishing House, Moscow, 1984]

[Excerpts] The writer Tsezar' Solodar', was with those who carried on the deadly battle with fascism from the first days of the war. Today the writer is once again in battle, once again at the forefront. He is in battle with our ideological adversary.

I read a journalistic feature of Ts. Solodar' for the first time approximately ten years ago in OGONEK, one that exposed the antisoviet activity of the Zionist centers.

But a second feature soon followed. . . . Another and another. . . . Publications of Ts. Solodar' became customary in OGONEK. They were anticipated. Issues with features by Ts. Solodar' did not languish in the newspaper kiosks. . . .

In the features of Ts. Solodar', the discussion was about the fate of people that lived, grew up, studied and worked in the Soviet Union, but then found themselves in a foreign country. The writer met former Soviet citizens in Vienna, Rome, West Berlin and other Western cities. Some of them tried by any means to adapt themselves to the customs of the Western world; others, having begun to see things clearly, cursed themselves for frivolous thinking and even reproached us for not having stopped them in time from an irreversible step. . . . The writer did not avoid meetings with the functionaries of Zionist centers, who bend over backwards to convince world opinion that Jews are persecuted in our country. . . .

The author's passion, conviction and steadfastness in exposing the criminal role of Zionism begins in his Komsomol youth. Zionism as an ideology of the Jewish bourgeoisie, striving to inculcate nationalistic views in the Jewish population and to divert working Jews away from socialism, did not appear today or even yesterday.

Solodar' recalls in his book how even in the civil war days in his native Vinnitsa, where there was a quite numerous Jewish population, the Zionists began to wage a battle for the souls of young people. The young sons of the wealthy, of which, by the way, there were not that many in the Jewish settlements, pressed the Jewish youth to come into scout detachments, and enticed, tempted and convinced them to emigrate to Palestine. . . .

"Socialism stands in the way of Zionism," the Zionists asserted. But the children of the workers and the poor went for the party of Lenin.

Today the Zionists, recalling the tragedy that befell the Jewish population of Europe in the years of the Second World War, dare to assert that all peoples then remained apathetic to the fate of the Jews. Such assertions are insulting to the Soviet people, who gave 20 million of the lives of their sons and daughters in the battle with fascism.

It should be remembered that, when on the eve of the Great Patriotic War the Hitlerites were cruelly persecuting the Jews of Germany and Poland, only the Soviet Union opened its borders to them and in that way saved hundreds of thousands of people from death.

The majority of the death camps and the Jewish ghettos planned for destruction by the Hitlerites were located on Polish and Hungarian territory. The saving of their prisoners was a direct result of the skillful combat operations of the Soviet Army.

When it became obvious to the Soviet government that the Hitlerites contemplated and had begun to carry out the genocide of the Jewish population of European countries, they were the first to notify the world of this, calling on all the upright people of the planet to stop the criminals. And who remained indifferent to the fate of the doomed people but the Zionists, who rushed to declare all of this "Bolshevik propaganda."

The Antizionist Committee of Soviet Society recently held a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists. We made public documents, found in the archives of Hitler's Reich, that demonstrate irrefutably that in the years preceding the Second World War and during the war, there existed a criminal collaboration of the Zionists with the Nazis. It is impossible to refute this.

Ts. Solodar's book is of interest not only because the author presents a great quantity of documented facts in it. Written in the first person, the writer tells of meetings with Zionist functionaries and with those whose fates they mutilated.

We are compelled to address the sinister handclasp of Zionism with fascism by the current crimes of the Israeli Zionists against the Palestinian and Lebanese people, in which it is not difficult to distinguish Nazi methods and the Nazi hand. . . . Those who made themselves out to be the victims of Nazism today themselves play the role of executioners and rulers of genocide.

The Zionists want to suggest to world opinion that the words "Zionist" and "Jew" are synonymous. They immediately proclaim as "antisemitism" any criticism in their direction.

They hurried to proclaim the creation of our Antizionist Committee of Soviet Society as practically the beginning of some anti-Jewish campaign in the Soviet Union. The Soviet people reject equally antisemitism and Zionism as manifestations of chauvinism and nationalism alien to our international world attitude.

Ts. Solodar' cites in the book the convincing words of his friend Lev Kassil', the outstanding Soviet writer: "For those brought up in the Soviet system there can be no second motherland. A Soviet person can have only one motherland. Remember, only one!"

We know that not all in Israel share the misanthropic views of the Zionists.

We believe that a just peace will be found in the Near East. Our government shows the way to such a peace. And only the Zionist rulers of Israel and their protectors across the ocean raise obstacles on that path.

Many thoughts arise when reading Solodar's book. In that lies its value and significance. It is useful for all who are interested in the refined methods by which the Zionists try to exert influence on peoples' consciousness and emotions to read it. It is also useful for those at whom the propagandists of Zionism aim their poisoned arrows to read it.

In the war years we, the Soviet people, saved the prisoners of the concentration camps and ghettos. Hundreds of thousands of warriors of Jewish nationality fought in the ranks of the Soviet Army. They fought in the name of victory over the enemy, in the name of the freedom and independence of our socialist Motherland, and in the name of the liberation of Europe from the fascist plague.

Both in time of war and today, Soviet Jews are an inseparable part of the Soviet people.

12821

CSO: 1830/491

SOVIET MAN A 'SOCIAL REALITY'

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 22 Mar 85 pp 2-3

[Article by A. Nysanbayev, candidate of philosophical sciences, professor, and winner of the Kazakh SSR State Prize, and R. Kurbanov, candidate of philosophical sciences: "Soviet Man--A Social Reality"]

[Excerpts] Formation of the new man is not only the most important goal but also the necessary condition for the creation of a new society. Working out the problems of a comprehensive education of a universally developed, individual personality has become urgently important. These problems have become even more evident at the present time, when the ideological struggle has become acutely exacerbated. Therefore, one of the principal tasks confronting the social sciences, including Marxist-Leninist philosophy as well, lies in waging a consistent, offensive struggle against bourgeois ideology, anti-communism, Moslem nationalism. We must also universally study and summarize the socio-political and ideological processes which are occurring in the contemporary world, as well as indoctrinate Soviet people in the spirit of class implacability toward all manifestations of the bourgeois way of life and religious obscurantism.

The imperialistic bourgeoisie has created around Soviet man a unique barrier, made up of lies, slander, and disinformation. The ideals, policy, and practical measures of our party and state, the way of life and world outlook of Soviet man are distorted to the point of unrecognizability. It is important to note that during the last few years our ideological opponents' interest in the Soviet man, in the Soviet people as categories which are new in principle has grown immeasurably.

Let us cite some of the characteristic utterances of our ideological opponents concerning Soviet man. The British Sovietologist R. Bauer in his book, "The New Man in Soviet Psychology," completely denies that a new type of individual personality has come into being in our country during the years of the Soviet regime. And another Sovietologist, the American R. Tokes, in an article entitled "Questions of Science," which was published in the anti-communist journal PROBLEMS OF COMMUNISM, asserts the following: "This ideal of the Soviet man remains, as before, in the incubation period, and, by all appearances will continue to remain so in the foreseeable future." In the foreword to their tendentious book, entitled "The Islamic Threat to the Soviet State," A. Bennigsen and M. Broksap write as follows: "It is only the Soviet propaganda media

which proclaims the birth of the mythical 'Soviet man,' but there are very few persons in the USSR who believe in this dream. The Soviet Russian remains a Russian, while the Soviet Moslem is simply a Moslem...."

The groundlessness of such slanderous attacks by the bourgeois falsifiers has been irrefutably demonstrated by the Soviet reality itself. Being a fiery patriot and an internationalist, convinced of the truth and justice of communist ideals, Soviet man has been tempered and has grown during the course of the revolutionary struggle, fierce battles, and building socialism. From the very beginning he was distinguished by his active civic viewpoint, unselfish devotion to the Motherland, and a boundless pride in its pioneering exploits in the field of social and political progress. Soviet man is a disciplined, conscientious worker, with high political and moral standards. He has been indoctrinated by the party, by the country's heroic history, and he lives the full-blooded life of the creator of a new world.

M. Clark (Australia) notes that the difference between "Soviet man" and his own countrymen "consists of a difference in values, a difference which stems from two fundamentally opposite concepts of the nature of man, the intent and purpose of his existence." He attempts to connect the spiritual world of Soviet man with the still-existing religious awareness of certain persons.

With regard to these statements by our ideological opponents, statements which are in opposition to the Marxist-Leninist doctrine of spiritual values, let us note that the spiritual richness of man, his world outlook, way of life, and philosophical standpoint have always been determined primarily by how he understood his own active attitude toward nature and himself, toward the contradictions and tendencies of social development.

As a result of the increase in the socially creative activity of the masses, the affirmation of the socialist way of life, the formation of the Soviet people as a new international community of persons, and the social homogeneity of Soviet society, the prevalence in our society of a dialectical-materialistic world outlook became possible.

When we speak about the formation of an integrated Marxist-Leninist world outlook, we must also understand its most important constituent part—scientific atheism. We can now speak about the entire system of religious influence on the awareness of Soviet people, a factor which is being utilized by our ideological opponents in the present-day struggle of ideas.

It is characteristic that the militant clergymen have been joined by anti-Soviet persons masquerading as "objective researchers." In the present-day ideological struggle against the Soviet Union they devote their principal attention to besmirching the scientific ideology of Marxism-Leninism, to blackening the enormous historical experience of the USSR, distorting the position taken by the Communist Party with regard to religion and believers, falsifying the position of the believers in a socialist society, sowing hostility among our nations and nationality groups. In connection with events in Moslem countries adjoining the USSR, bourgeois propaganda and reactionary Moslem circles have actively begun to "defend" Islam, disseminating trumped-up stories about "persecutions of Moslems" which supposedly take place in our country.

In order to provoke national hostility and blacken the Soviet way of life, the "armament" of religion has been taken up.

The so-called "Islamic way of life," as propagandized by the anti-communists, is incommensurate in principle with the Soviet way of life because the social and moral contents of the Soviet way of life differ radically from the moral foundations of Islam. Such spiritual characteristics of the Soviet way of life as collectivism, humanism, internationalism, and social optimism are in opposition to the religious morality of the "Islamic way of life."

Scientific-atheistic indoctrination, as a factor facilitating the formation of a Marxist-Leninist world outlook among Soviet people, has stimulated the genuine processes of internationalization and the further strengthening of the great Leninist friendship among the peoples. And internationalist indoctrination objectively performs the creative function of scientific atheism.

An internationalistic and atheistic indoctrination is the basic trend of an integrated complex for indoctrinating the new man as the creator of his own destiny, as well as that of all history and culture.

It already appears to certain of the more zealous ideologues of anti-communism that the socialist awareness of the USSR's peoples is being replaced, so to speak, by a religious awareness. In no way do they wish to understand the Soviet way of life, which ensures the freedom of conscience for all peoples and which is characterized by an overcoming of religion and a strengthening of the Marxist-Leninist awareness of the laboring masses, regardless of their nationality. The Soviet system does not permit persons to be discriminated against by reason of nationality or religion. The ideologues of contemporary anti-communism, in striving to utilize the "Islamic factor," are now talking about Islam as a "connecting link," a bastion in the struggle against communist ideology. Islam now occupies an extremely important place in their falsifying activity in the field of "research on the Soviet man." Considering "Islam to be an insurmountable bastion against Soviet social engineering," they stubbornly persist in calling our multi-national country a "great Moslem power."

The bourgeois ideologues set the inhabitants of our country against each other with regard to religion. A. Bennigsen and M. Broksap in their book entitled "The Islamic Threat to the Soviet State," write as follows: "As long as the Moslem religion continues to exist, a symbiosis (merger) of Moslems and Russians in a happy, splendid, new Soviet world will remain merely a good wish."

At times the anti-communists make such "revelations" as cannot fail to astound a Soviet person. For example, by way of attempting to set the fraternal peoples of our country against each other with regard to the religious criterion, they often speak about the "total segregation" which supposedly exists in Central Asia and Kazakhstan between "Moslems" and Russians.

The West's ideologues have also consciously concealed from their readers the indisputable fact of contemporary history that the formation of a new type of individual personality--the genuine Soviet man--was one of the deciding conditions of the rise in our country of a new, international community of

persons—the Soviet people. Soviet man, regardless of his nationality group, constitutes a socialistic, international type of individual personality.

Anti-communism is attempting to provoke international hostility by means of psychological influence on the consciousness of persons, the foundation of which consists of their religious feelings, rituals, and customs. In the opinion of the bourgeois Sovietologists, this must lead, in the final analysis, to national hostility between the peoples of the USSR. Thus placed in jeopardy is the great friendship among the peoples—one of the principal achievements of the Soviet people and one of the fundamental elements in the socialist way of life.

Despite all their hostility toward genuine socialism, many bourgeois historians and sociologists have been compelled to admit that the Soviet republics have exerted an enormous influence on the developing countries. Now quite a few of the bourgeois politicians have also recognized the fact that the Soviet experience in indoctrinating the new man has also seized the imagination of an enormous portion of the intelligentsia in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. If no backward peoples remain in the USSR, then other peoples too can eliminate their own socio-economic and cultural backwardness. Patriots in the developing countries are arriving at such a conclusion.

Man's universal social development undoubtedly begins with the principal aspect of human activity—with the labor, creative aspect. It is precisely therein that his social essence manifests itself as an aggregate of all social attitudes.

2384

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NATIONAL

BSSR TRAILS OTHER REPUBLICS IN CULTURAL CENTERS

Moscow SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA in Russian 7 Mar 85 p 3

[Article by V. Skorokhodov, deputy minister of culture BSSR: "Why a Sociologist Is for Clubs"]

[Excerpts] What do people expect from a meeting with a creative collective? What in their opinion should a club, discotheque, or a cultural and sport complex be? To study the people's needs means to work effectively. This is what they think in the cultural establishments of Belorussia.

It is possible to note with satisfaction that in recent years measurable progress has been observed both in the development of cultural theory and in the practical sphere of this activity. However, life does not stand still but continuously poses new problems. Today the talk, which has begun on the pages of SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA, about the improvement of the management of the development of the cultural potential of the country is very important and urgent. Today, after all, the material base of culture occupies a prominent place in the national economic system. There are hundreds of theaters, concert halls, circuses, museums, libraries, clubs, and palaces of culture, as well as the industrial enterprises, which provide for the activity of these establishments. There is also a powerful network of educational institutions which are training cultural personnel. There are finally, the enormous funds invested by the state in this field. All these resources must be managed wisely, having ruled out, moreover, subjectivism and fortuity.

Take, for example, such an important problem as the rational location and construction of cultural establishments. Where, let us say, should clubs be built and how many? Are additional concert halls, theaters, and picture galleries needed or not needed in this or that region? There are a great number of questions. Their solution demands a fundamental improvement in the existing practice of the planning of cultural construction, both in the country as a whole and in the individual regions, as well as a more profound elaboration of its scientific bases. At present the majority of plans are formed on the basis of requests from the localities. Usually this planning is done "by eye," without a thorough study of the specific needs in this or that culture and art establishment. In addition the construction of these

establishments is not centralized. Palaces of culture, clubs, and libraries are erected by various agricultural organizations and industrial enterprises; what is more, personal opinion and sometimes the arrogance of the leaders turns out to be decisive in these matters.

Planning "by eye" also engenders disproportions in the development of the various branches of culture. And these disproportions, unfortunately, have a tendency to increase. I will give you an example. Let us say that in Belorussia during the 10th and the first 3 years of the 11th Five-Year Plan, the population increased by more than 400,000 people, but the quantity of seats in theaters by only 950. At the same time, the republic today lags considerably behind the average-union indicator in the number of seats in theaters per 1000 spectators. Or another example: we have five puppet theaters and one youth theater in operation. If one calculates how many times a schoolboy could get into a children's theater, the result would be modest: no more than one time every 2 years.

The differences are also great in the provisioning of material base among oblasts within the republic: the "best" oblast surpasses the "worse" for theaters by 2.6 times, museums--by 1.6 times, libraries--by 1.3 times, and clubs--by 1.6 times.

Is it necessary to say that under such conditions the search for new methods of cultural construction planning is turning into an urgent problem. In this the goal-directed character of the planning methods, which eliminate spontaneous factors and market forces considerations of every sort, must become the basic requirement. Only an orientation on clear and valid goals will grant the possibility of working out and realizing a really effective plan of cultural construction, which provides the necessary conditions for satisfying a person's spiritual needs, for forming a harmoniously developed personality.

Sociological research has been conducted in Belorussia. Its goal--to determine the directions in which we must head in planning long-range cultural development in all its aspects. First of all it was necessary to ascertain what kind of person currently goes to the concert hall, the theater, the library, the club, the museum, and what his spiritual needs are. And, most of all, what will he be like tomorrow, that is, on which culture consumer should we orient ourselves in the future. The method of studying so-called "lead groups," which included people with sufficiently developed needs in dealings with cultural values was chosen, the region of the republic, the type of populated area, sex, age, and education were taken into account in this. It was precisely this category of people which had to help us in formulating the model on which one has to depend in forecasting subsequent cultural development in the republic.

Such work has already started in the republic, and we can talk about some of the data accumulated. At the present time the reorganization of cultural and enlightenment institutions is approaching completion. The centralization of clubs and libraries has been completed and the formation of cultural, social-cultural, and cultural-sport complexes is actively proceeding. The general introduction of unified comprehensive planning is one of the principal

advantages of the centralization of club work. It is as if in the plans, the efforts of both the cultural institutions and the organizations operating in the sphere of sport, leisure, and daily life have been consolidated. As a result, the levels of cultural service in economically strong and weaker farms and in large and small villages became noticeably more even and ideological-educational work in labor collectives and at place of residence improved.

Promising in this plane is the work begun in Minsk Oblast for the creation of a system for the comprehensive cultural servicing of the rayons. Social maps-passports, in which the demographic composition of the population, the number of places in every cultural establishment of the rayon and their personnel are taken into account, are an important element here. Such passports permit a more accurate determination of specific means of making art and culture accessible to the population of every rayon.

The positive changes, which have occurred in the practice of club work under the conditions of centralization, have reflected the results of the sociological study, "The Club and the Sphere of Its Influence," which was conducted in Grodno Oblast. More than 60 percent of the respondents observed that more measures were being taken and that their quality had improved; about half consider that the quantity of amateur talent circles and the number of their participants have increased.

Besides theatrical and musical art festivals, we place great hope on theater-concert centers. They are created on the basis of rayon palaces of culture and clubs directly in the farms. This permits the planning of theater-concert activities in the village beforehand, significantly improving their quality. I will illustrate the long range benefit of this process with the example of the theater-concert center, which already has been in operation in the Bykhovskiy rayon palace of culture for several seasons. Even before the start of the concert season here a placard, which indicates the exact dates of concerts, is decided on, tickets and season tickets are distributed, and explanatory work is conducted. As a result in 1984 alone more than 30 concerts, of, it must be added, high quality, which more than 11,000 people attended, were held here.

But there is another way of bringing audiences to the theater and the philharmonic hall. The State Russian Dramatic Theater imeni M. Gorkiy, for example, worked out a system of season tickets for the village workers after much organizational work in the localities together with the party committees of Minsk Oblast. Season tickets, of the managements of kolkhozes and their public organizations give incentive to the better workers. Interesting exhibits, book sales, etc., are organized in the foyer before the start of performances. In a word, everything is done so that trips to the theater become a real holiday for the worker.

We are entering the 12th Five-Year Plan. In order to most completely utilize the great resources, which the government allots for the development of culture, we are obliged to devise a long range plan, relying on scientifically valid data. Consequently, we must continue the work we have begun, taking into

account the experience of all the oblasts of all the republics of our multinational country. Therefore I want to emphasize one more time that the discussion of the problems of planning cultural development will help us to build our future more precisely and purposefully.

12701

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NATIONAL

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4 June 1985

HISTORY OF LIQUIDATION OF RUSSIAN WRITERS ASSOCIATION

Moscow OGONEK in Russian No 7, 1985 (signed to press 21 Jan 85) p 8

[Review by Aleksey Migunov of book "Neistovyye revniteli" [Furious Zealots] by S. I. Sheshukov, "Khudozhestvennaya literatura," Moscow, 1984, 351 pages: "The Path of Formation"; second through sixth paragraphs printed in boldface in source]

[Text] As is well known, the process of the development of Soviet art and literature in the 1920's took place in the complex conditions of class and ideological struggle. It raged with particular acuteness among literary groupings and within groups. Each one of them had its own creative platform. In S. I. Sheshukov's book "Neistovyye revniteli," which met with well-deserved success among readers (to which the second edition attests), the activity of literary groupings is taken up at length for the first time with the aid of unknown or little-known archival materials, as well as with extensive use of the periodical press of those years. Among the groupings were the Lef "Pereval," the Literary Center of Constructivists, the Union of Peasant Writers, and especially the RAPP--the Russian Association of Proletarian Writers, which included "Oktyabr'," "Molodaya gvardiya," "Napostovskaya smena" and "Kuznitsa." S. I. Sheshukov's book is appealing chiefly because of the researcher's striving to substantiate each literary fact and to analyze and summarize the ideological and esthetic concepts and the various trends in the literary struggle of the 1920's. But S. I. Sheshukov deserves credit first of all because he thoroughly examines the history of the RAPP, which "was turned into a broad, really mass movement," from profoundly party positions. Prominent writers such as A. Serafimovich, D. Bednyy, Dm. Furmanov and A. Fadeyev were among the ranks of the RAPP. Dm. Furmanov and A. Fadeyev played a special role in the association's leadership. The author of "Neistovyye revniteli" calls the first and second stages in the literary movement the Furmanov and Fadeyev stages, respectively.

Dmitriy Furmanov, the researcher notes, displayed a great deal of wisdom and energy. He fought decisively for the party line in literature. S. I. Sheshukov comes to the conclusion that "his basic ideas turned out to be so fruitful, profoundly vital, and authentically communist that they still have not lost significance, although far from everything for which Furmanov fought during those years was realized in the practice of the proletarian literary movement."

A. Fadeyev continued Dm. Furmanov's militant traditions. In 1926 he became the head of the proletarian literary movement.

The pages related to Fadeyev--the artist and organizer--are written vividly, with fascination and passion. The scholar's profound study of the works of A. Fadeyev in connection with consolidation of the art of socialist realism, which was called upon to reflect the grandeur of the revolutionary era, significantly expands and enriches our view of the character of one of the most talented of Soviet writers, of the continuity of classical traditions, and of the genuine innovation of those artists who followed the main direction determined by party policy.

For the first time, the existence of the erroneous opinion that only in the late period of its activity was the RAPP transformed into an impediment to the development of Soviet literature is specifically disproved in detail in the book "Neistovyye revniteli." The researcher persuasively demonstrates that the serious errors occurred long before, but in the late period they were becoming more noticeable and apparent and arrested society's attention, because life itself and the situation in literature had changed. The theory of a nihilist relationship toward the achievements of the classics of native and world culture represented a serious danger for the building of a socialist culture. In particular, the greatest Soviet writers, such as Gor'kiy, Mayakovskiy, Yessenin, Sergeyev-Tsenskiy, A. Tolstoy, Sholokhov and L. Leonov were subjected to harsh attacks from RAPP members.

And for that reason, naturally, a crisis ensued in the life of the RAPP. Members of the RAPP were locked into a circle of narrow-caste interests, and their methods were condemned then even by A. Serafimovich and the other most talented proletarian writers. A fierce struggle broke out in the midst of the RAPP in May of 1930.

By throwing light on all the seriousness and danger of the RAPP's errors, which Dm. Furmanov actively fought against in the first stage and which the most important Soviet writers came out against in the second stage, S. I. Sheshukov exposed the harm of the RAPP members' theoretical delusions. The book cites an apt characterization given by Yu. Libedinskiy to his former colleagues--"if the furious zealots of proletarian purity," who have been defending it "with such fury, had their way, the tender shoots of future Soviet art would be pulled up completely!"

The principal merit of the book "Neistovyye revniteli" is the fact that the basic significance of V. I. Lenin's theoretical legacy in the formulation and development of Soviet literature's ideological and artistic principles is demonstrated with vivid and profoundly reasoned factual material. The behests of V. I. Lenin on building socialist culture were reflected in subsequent party documents on questions of literature and art, including the historic decree of the TsK VKP(b) [Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (of Bolsheviks)] "On rebuilding the literary and artistic organization," which marked

a qualitatively new period in the development of Soviet literature. It was decided to abolish the RAPP and other literary groups, and to unify all the writers who support the platform of Soviet rule and who strive to take part in socialist construction into a single writers organization. Thus began the history of the establishment of a single Union of Soviet Writers, the 50th anniversary of which the country celebrated in August 1984.

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NATIONAL

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MAN FOUND INNOCENT IN GOETZ-TYPE AFFAIR

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 3, 16 Jan 85 p 12

[Article by Arkadiy Vaksberg: "Supper on the Sand"]

[Text] Supper was later, but first there was breakfast. Breakfast on the grass. Such was the title of an essay published in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA on May 31, 1978. The essay was about four families who could scarcely wait for the arrival of warm weather and who set out to the Moscow suburbs on Saturday and Sunday for a rest. They had been preparing for this outing all winter and were anticipating the bliss of the swimming season which would finally come after the rains, winds, frost, and snowfalls. And how did it all end up? By an assault by hooligans. In defending the life and self-respect of his friends, the driver Vyacheslav Mukhin struck the person who was particularly malicious. The hooligan did not get up. The "murderer" was tried and convicted.

This is what I related at that time in the newspaper columns, about how there was this struggle for freedom and the good name of a person who could not put up with humiliation, who would not wait until his wife was violated and his child crippled, and his own neck wrung. He acted in accordance with his conscience, honor, human dignity, and manly duty.

Once again some people went out for a holiday. This time it was not in the late spring, but in the early fall. Not to the Moscow suburbs, but to the Kakhov Sea. Not on the grass, but on the sand. And not four families, but one, a completely different family. Residents of the Moscow suburb of Elektrostal' Vladimir Vasil'yevich Trubkin and his wife, Inna Sergeyevna. He is a structural engineer and she is a production engineer. They are quick on their toes and inclined to travel about. They

"saddled up" their Moskvich and left for their holiday after having given their temporary address to friends, just in case.

They picked out a spot on the Kazatsk sand bar along the Dnepr downstream near the Kakhov dam. They struck their tent. A summer-like September sun shone above. There weren't that many vacationers, but still there were enough. And so our heroes began their vacation.

They strolled around the area, cooked their supper, and got their fill of swimming. They lolled on the sand and sunbathed. They bought some inexpensive fresh fruit and put away several kilograms with gusto. They were in bliss. And they were not at all bothered by the fact that the nearby vacationers were continually thinning out. After all, September is not June, and the season on the Dnepr is shorter than it is in Sochi and Yalta.

No, this didn't bother them in the least. They didn't strain to make any acquaintances and they were not looking for noisy company. It felt glorious for just the two of them, to be alone with the waves of the Dnepr, the soft sand, and a sun that was not too hot. But one fine morning, after having noticed that they were the only ones left (all of the tents suddenly disappeared!), the Trubkins recalled their forwarding address and went visiting in order to sleep securely under a roof at night. During the day, they would sunbathe.

That morning they arrived at the sandbar earlier than usual for fear that they would not be able to get a good spot on the beach. The beach was completely empty. The day before they still sighted a few fishermen toiling in the distance -- they enlivened the landscape and made it seem "warmer". Now there was no one. The Trubkins were alone on the vast sandy beach. There are some who might be depressed by such emptiness. But surely, is there not some pleasure in feeling like the master of the wide open expanses? One may feel that all of this -- the river, the sky, the sun, the sea over there beyond the dam, the moist sand, and the trees that come right down the very beach -- all of this is yours, and only yours?!

And once again, they swam and sunbathed, ran along the sand bar, joked, fooled around, swam once more, and sunbathed again. Then they got hungry, and started to make supper.

It was two o'clock in the afternoon. The soup was already beginning to boil right in the pot in which the potatoes were cooking. The odor was quite ordinary but the odor of the world's tastiest dish intertwined with the odors of the water and forest to give a harmony, a completeness of life in nature that masterfully draws people from the bustle and comfort of urban life.

But it then turned out that the Trubkins were no longer the only ones on the beach. And out of the blue (this fairy tale expression which we know from childhood is quite appropriate here) some people appeared. There were three of them. They came down from the hillside where, beyond a thick wall of trees, was the highway. They moved unsteadily directly towards the "campfire." Each person clearly had a bottle under his arm, and the tallest, a curly-headed man with a moustache like Repin's Zaporozhian cossack, was holding two bottles at a time.

They came closer. They stared at the camp stove. Then, the shakiest of the three, lifted the pot lid and took a look. He greedily sniffed at the aroma. The others smacked their lips. The aroma was genuinely impressive.

There was silence.

The "guests" were silent. The hosts were silent. The yellowing leaves rustled in the wind. The birds were swarming overhead and chirping freely.

One of the interrogation reports states that "for a long time the strangers silently looked over the Trubkins and their things spread out on the canvas coverlet." Who can determine the length of time in such cases. Time passes differently for criminals and victims.

By the way, there are neither victims or criminals as yet. Three completely "plastered" men (Trubkin: "They reeked of alcohol at a distance"; The "guests": "We were drinking since the morning, alternating between vodka, wine, and beer"). They were merely standing there and looking, picking their teeth, and pressing four bottles to their sides. And no matter how one might wish to explain it, there was no criminality in that standing around. None whatever, although everything seemed to collapse at once -- the sun, the sky, the tranquility, and the open spaces. And one

wanted to do just one thing -- to leave as soon as possible. Cast all to the winds, give up everything, work hard for another whole year without a vacation, anything to avoid the sensation of these stupid, drunken mugs hovering over one's head.

"Do you have a ruler?", asked the youngest of the three, breaking the silence.

We now know that the "youngster" was also over thirty, but there in that dramatic "mise en scène" that was suddenly created by life, he appeared quite young and neat to the Trubkins. And his voice was not very harsh, and his intonation was civilized. "The danger will pass!", thought Vladimir Vasil'yevich. Quietly, even willingly, he answered:

"I don't have anything like that. I'm neither a carpenter nor a tailor."

The joke, however, was not very successful. The second man, a burly fellow over 90 kilos in weight with the massive hands of a butcher, snapped:

"Give us a ruler!"

His voice was hoarse and threatening and strikingly differed from the first man's voice and erased any possible hopes or illusions.

"The danger will not pass!", Vladimir Vasil'yevich corrected himself. His mind started to work clearly and concisely. There was no longer either fear or shock, only will power and composure, cool-headedness, and caution.

The burly fellow expressively gestured what was meant by a "ruler" in the language of alcoholics and winos: a container! A vessel into which one can pour something. Inna Sergeyevna gave the "guests" a mayonnaise jar and a paper cup.

But the intruders were not at all in a hurry to pour. Another, more important purpose was apparent -- that of "rattling the nerves." That goal was defined by one of the winos with overwhelming frankness in an interrogation one week after.

The "rattling" began. This is how it was subsequently recalled by the "guests."

Turkov, Vladimir Nikolayevich (the "young" and "charming" one, 31 years old, secondary education, mechanic at the Kakhovsel'stroy Motor Vehicle Facility): "...When the woman gave us the jar and paper cup, we sat down, drank, and offered the man a drink, but the woman asked to drink up. Then, we drank some more, had supper together, and carried on a general conversation. Then the man said he had to leave for Moscow and started to gather his things. We got into his car and drove together..."

In the story as told by the burly "guest" (Skachko, Aleksandr Andreyevich, 32 years old, secondary education, forester at the Kakhov forestry service) this pleasant beach scene takes on an even more idyllic and cordial appearance: "My friends Turkov, Artekha and I very much love nature. After having drunk a little (thoroughly collected data indicate no less than two bottles of vodka, two bottles of wine, and six bottles of beer -- A. V.), we decided to refresh ourselves at the shore. There are usually a lot of vacationers there. We felt like talking. But this time there was no one there except the man and woman (the Trubkins -- A. V.) that's why we went over to them. They invited us to have supper, but the drinks were on us. The man declined to drink because he was driving and had to drive to Moscow right away, but the woman did drink with us. We talked and joked. Later we went together in the car."

Everything in these stories gladdens the heart, including the lyrical nature, the precision of detail, the unconstrained intonation; and psychological trustworthiness of all of the participants' behavior, and what is most important, the undisguised truth! It's of course very clear that the Trubkins, having made a trip of 1,500 kilometers and having vacationed for hardly a week, had some pleasant talks with the winos, had some friendly discussions with them, and suddenly, at night, for no apparent reason, hurried back to Moscow.

Of course, everything was quite different. The "guests" did join them for dinner. While lustily smacking their lips they emptied the pot without leaving even a scrap for their hosts. They ate up all they could without taking any wine ("it didn't go"). While cursing and behaving like idiots, they had a "discussion" among themselves about the fact that it was time "to do away"

with the husband and "to get to know" the wife. The Trubkins listened in silence. Naturally, they did not join the "discussion." And they did not interfere in the boasting. What is true is true. Strained to the limit of his nerves, Trubkin expected "physical action." He expected a blow so he could respond.

But there wasn't any blow. Suddenly, Artekha produced a knife. So far, it was merely produced. As a "factor." As a reality with which one had to cope. Kneeling on his knees, he spoke for himself.

"Drink!", Artekha ordered the engineer without touching the knife but looking at it intensely.

It was then that sentence regarding the trip to Moscow was uttered: "I've got a drive ahead of me, I can't drink in any case."

"You can!" Artekha's moustache quivered. He came over to Trubkin and touched him with the edge of the blade. He "rattled" him.

The wife came to her husband's aid, and offered to drink in his place (remember: "the woman asked to drink up", "the woman drank with us"). Aratekha raised up a "ruler" to her. He "rattled" her.

Inna Sergeyevna tried to pour the liquid past her mouth.

Once again the "discussion" resumed. Not with the Trubkins, but among themselves. The same silence enraged the winos most of all. If only the Trubkins had exploded, responded, snapped, beseeched, even hit them in the teeth, any method of response would have been acceptable. For that would be understood. Because by the same token they all would have been accepted as equals. As persons at whom one can curse and with whom one can fight. People you can ask. People you can fear. People you can incite and curse. The persistent and mute silence brought out an invisible trait of the bandits. It cut them off from human society. It made clear to them in a language that was convincingly and incontrovertibly accessible to them that: You are not humans. You are inhuman. How can one have a conversation with inhumans? There is not and cannot be any such conversation.

There then were anecdotes. Anecdotes with "meaning." I shall not speak about the vocabulary used. It is quite obvious. The contents of all the "anecdotes" was depressing by their monotony. That is, how the husband was going to be "done away with", and how the wife was going to be "sorted out."

The Trubkins continued their silence. The situation became increasingly heated. Things were coming to a head.

The husband and wife glanced in vain at the marvelous Dnepr landscape. Indifferent nature radiated with its eternal beauty. Fate did not send people.

Now the "guests" proceeded to espouse their views of life. Artekha willingly reported that he has more than once "sat out" a prison term, and that he has no wish to knife health resort visitors (so let them not worry!). He prefers to strangle them. Or "to silence" them with his fists. Skachko expressed his desire to set fire to the car on the spot and to squash the hosts with his boot "like a toad or a fly." Turkov giggled while expressing his readiness to join in the action.

But this tactic didn't work either. The Trubkins continued to be silent. There followed a text which I cannot reproduce. In general it is about how Artekha loves the strangers sunbathing here, and how Skachko would teach their unapproachable girl friends, i.e. now, and later. Always!

Two and one-half hours passed since the beginning of the "visit." Each time this squalid fantasy of the hooligans found new ways to insult, defile, and humiliate. Now, it seemed that their fantasy was dying off. To be more precise, it had run its course. They were no longer capable of thinking up anything new. They could not force the couple to crawl on their stomachs. Alas, they did not plunge into tears, and they did not get involved into a fight.

The performance fell through. This number did not make it.

It was not the victims, but rather the hooligans who begged for mercy.

"Well, speak!", groaned Artekha. "Well, at least say something! Well, hit me! Show me what you can do. Right now I'm going to spit in your face. Will you stay silent then? Or I'll offend your wife (of course, a different verb was used -- A. V.). Again you're silent? No, you're not a man, you are a," Artekha yelled, explaining to the empty beach what kind of man this Trubkin is who remains silent.

Trubkin said nothing.

While walking behind the car, the hooligans began to consult. With a glance Vladimir Vasil'yevich indicated the trunk to his wife. She silently nodded.

At the same time, the hooligans brought in their verdict.

"Let's get into the car and go!" Artekha commanded. He clearly was their chief.

The victims obeyed. Trubkin got behind the wheel, and his wife sat next to him. Skachko the hulk and his two wiry companions sat in the rear.

"Drive!", ordered Artekha. "I'll show you which road to take." It was five in the afternoon. Where were the Trubkins driving, and for what? What was in store for them? Were they not rushing along to meet their end? Who knows, who knows... But where there's life, there's hope. They could meet some people on the road who might come to their aid.

They entered a machine-packed lane laid on a sand foundation. They were separated from the highway by dense forest plantings. No one was in sight.

Water from the Dnepr, which the Kakhov GES dam releases from time to time, had been blown into a depression by the rising wind. They somehow managed to avoid the first puddle. The second was somewhat deeper, and Trubkin, an experienced driver, started to slow down.

Inna Sergeyevna went out and tested the puddle with her foot -- it was deep!

"We won't get through," the driver said, turning to his wife, but not to them.

"You'll have to push!", declared Artekha, expressingly waving the empty bottle which he was holding in readiness. "And he will take the wheel." The "ataman" nodded to Turkov who winked that he was ready.

Trubkin jumped out and went straight for the trunk. "We'll push!" A car appeared ahead. It had come to a standstill near the puddle. Only, it was on the other side, about 70 meters or more away.

"Help us!" shouted Trubkin. "We've been attacked."

The other driver heard nothing. The wind was blowing the other way. He excused himself with a shrug and indicated that he too was stuck.

"So that's what you're up to!" muttered Artekha.

Grunting, he started to climb out of the car with a bottle in his hand.

In a matter of five or six seconds Trubkin rushed to open the trunk and took out a camper's hatchet. Artekha swung the bottle, but a hatchet blow sent him to the ground. Skachko the hulk got stuck in the door of the car. Another blow -- and Skachko fell to the ground like his "colleague."

"Lie down on your belly!" Trubkin ordered Turkov, "and don't move."

"Dear uncle, don't kill me!" babbled the 30-year old "little nephew" as he fell face down into the puddle.

Nina Sergeyevna had already run to the highway.

A much shorter story could probably have been written about how a malicious drunkard indulges in derision which would have spared the reader of details without "rattling" his nerves. So I thought when I sat down to write this account. But then I changed my mind.

I changed my mind because without these soul-disgusting fine details, one cannot completely sense the desperation of people

who happen to be at the mercy of sadists. One cannot feel and relive everything that is experienced by a prisoner who has fallen into a trap. One cannot measure the gap that separates a human being from a predator with the appearance of a human being. One cannot understand how an invisible spring can be tightened to the limit and then released in a rush, thereby forcing an otherwise mild mannered and kind person to a merciless act.

Submission to force carries with it the threat of death. In the best of cases, both physical and psychic wounds leave their mark for a very long time, if not forever.

That comes from submission. And what about resistance? Surely that is inevitably linked to the "detriment" of the hooligan. It is linked to injuries, abrasions, and wounds. And sometimes, much worse. Once a law-abiding person becomes a victim of a criminal assault, the roles are shifted instantaneously. Having experienced humiliation, stress, and pain, and in recompense for his suffering, and unwilling to accept the role of a slave, the offended person himself becomes a criminal. An accused criminal, to be more exact. Later, he becomes the defendant. And even, alas, a convicted person. This is the model that has existed for years. Those who have had to investigate these kinds of dramas have usually reacted to that pattern of reason which follows the principle that "where there is a corpse, some one must be responsible."

Such was the lot of Mukhin some time ago. The same fate fell to many others. Such persons had to pay the excruciating consequences, often on the dock and by years of incarceration.

Much has been written about this. But the model has remained unchanged.

Is there is a corpse? Unfortunately, there is. Artekha died en route to the hospital. Skachko was hospitalized for about two months with serious wounds. Only Turkov, who wisely fell to the ground on his stomach, escaped from this bloody drama totally uninjured. His "dear uncle" of the same age waited for the police and handed over his "little nephew" to the appropriate authorities.

And who became the defendants? Skachko and Turkov? Trubkin! No, no one sympathized with the hooligans. They were well known

in their district. The parasite Artekha was nicknamed "Lekha the Liar". Turkov was known as a chronic alcoholic, and Skachko as a brawler. "Lekha the Liar" was jailed once before already for theft under aggravating circumstances. Skachko sat out two jail terms, both times for malicious hooliganism. Turkov managed to avoid the "dock", but was a clear "candidate." His description report indicated that "he has shown himself to be a trouble-maker and drunkard..Complaints about him have been received from neighbors and residents of his settlement... Corrective measures have not yielded positive results."

No, no one sympathized with the victims (as we see, here the roles have been switched, and the victims have become the criminals), but "one and one-half corpses" inexorably influenced the situation.

"Do you plead guilty to the charge of murder?" was the usual question put to Trubkin by the regional Procurator's investigating officer Anatoliy Grigor'yevich Kharchenko, who was extremely amazed to hear the answer:

"Of course, I do not plead guilty."

The emotionless words of the court report allow one to see the doleful pedantry with which the investigation presented the traditional pattern. "How is that so?" A. G. Kharchenko asked in wonderment. Are you comparing a hatchet to a bottle?! Are they at all commensurable? Or is your defense that you decided that the bottle would be thrown at you? Or that the hooligans were threatening your wife. I agree, that is true, but you were not "free to act"? Logic triumphed, the questions were supposed to strike down the defendant on the spot. But they did not crush Trubkin. "I was a prisoner," Trubkin parried with zeal, "and in trying to save ourselves, I had the right to try anything!" Thus, he defined his own model of behavior, not with legalistic, but humanistic precision. And to tell the truth, it seemed to me to be very difficult to find fault with that model.

The investigating officer did not take exception to that defense. He simply directed Trubkin to psychiatrists for evaluation. To verify scientifically whether our Trubkin was missing something. Or whether there has been a phase shift. He is a very strange fellow. He kept silent all this time, and suddenly reveals himself.

Trubkin was sent for evaluation out of the most noble motives. With faint hope. And suddenly!..Suddenly he is declared to be insane! Then, poor Trubkin will not have to sit in prison. Instead, he will be treated. And the case will be shoved aside to the field of medicine without my having to rack my brains in a search for an appropriate article.

The answer from the physicians was not long in forthcoming. If one can reduce a voluminous conclusion to a single sentence, it would sound like this: "Trubkin's actions indicate that he was not suffering from any mental disturbance but that he was in full possession of his faculties, and that he acted conscientiously and expeditiously, fully understanding his responsibility and his duty."

Is it clear? It could not be clearer... However, how difficult it is to get off the well-trodden track! It is clear who is the criminal and who is the victim, but for some reason two hooligans and the girl friend of a slain hooligan suddenly acquire the rights of victims. It is clear that there is nothing to try Trubkin for, but he is sent home, not to work but with the request that his collective take the "murderer" on probation! Let his fellow workers ask pity be shown to a good man, let them promise that Trubkin will cause no further trouble. He has repented. He has realized what was done.

The collective decisively refused. This is what was said in the letter to the Procurator:

"We, the 231 persons who have gathered to discuss the possibility of taking comrade V. V. Trubkin on probation, consider the very posing of such a request to be illegal. Our comrade, a leading engineer in the chief designer's section, is one of the best workers of our collective. Vladimir Vasil'yevich Trubkin is a person of high moral qualities, high character and upbringing who would react acutely to any injustice, but who has met with a grave misfortune.

"In knowing comrade Trubkin and working with him side by side, we confidently declare that he could raise a hand against another person only for the purpose of defending himself, saving himself and his wife. That kind of behavior does not warrant a recommendation for mercy, but rather deserves encouragement since it corresponds to the requirements of the moral code of our society. Any honest person, any upstanding man in a similar situation would be obliged to act in the same way.

"Dear comrade Procurator! We request that you immediately lift the unwarranted charges made against comrade Trubkin. We hereby inform you that we shall struggle for the freedom, honor, and good name of our comrade until full justice is triumphant. Adopted unanimously."

Chief of the investigations department of the oblast procurator's office Aleksey Mikhaylovich Vernidub, did not know what kind of a letter was on its way from Elektrostal' to Kherson, but after he got the news about the charges made against Trubkin, he did not agree to turn the case over to the courts. According to his report, the oblast Procurator Anatoliy Nikolayevich Semenov was intervening in this case. He immediately understood that an innocent person was called into account.

However, the fate of the case was already predetermined. And this is why.

On August 16 of last year, i.e. less than a month before the drama on the Kazatsk sandbar, a plenum of the USSR Supreme Court adopted a decree in which the following is stated in particular:

"...The right to self-defense is one of the important guarantees for the realization of the constitutional rights and obligations of citizens to protect the interests of the Soviet state and society, socialist property, social order, the life, health, honor, and dignity of the Soviet people against socially dangerous infringements."

This decree which very precisely reflects a long overdue social requirement, further states that "citizens have the right to take active measures to defend themselves against a socially dangerous infringement by means of causing harm to the person committing the encroachment regardless of their ability to take to flight or to use other means to escape assault."

And finally, this decree also states that "the state of self-defense is applicable not only at the very time the socially dangerous infringement occurs, but when there is a real threat of an attack. The state of self-defense may also take place when the defense is immediately pursuant to the act of even a completed infringement, although the person defending himself may not have realized when the infringement was completed...The courts must take into consideration the correspondence or lack of

correspondence between the means of defense and assault, but also the nature of the danger confronting the defender and his capability and possibility of repulsing the encroachment..."

Why am I citing this decree so fully? Because its significance goes far beyond the purely legal sphere. Through legal means the decree stimulates civil action of the individual by encouraging not cowards, but bold persons, and by giving guarantees not to compromising and timid individuals, but to proud, decisive, and noble persons. To those persons who cannot bear to crawl on their stomachs before a sadist or a lout, and who will not in the least allow a drunken hooligan to throw his weight around on our earth by mocking people, trampling, and reveling in violence.

Of course, the right to self-defense has always been recognized as a legal right, and there have always been enough decrees to interpret that law. But the present decree has one most essential attribute. It is not filled with timid provisos. It does not have any of the infinite "on the one hand," "on the other hand," "equally with," "at the same time," and "however." There are none of the various kinds of "pillows" that create the appearance of objectivity, but in fact merely reflect a lack of conciseness, clarity, and principle.

As I read the new decree of the USSR Supreme Court Plenum, I see that a clear and unequivocal point is made! Let no hooligan hope that the law will tie anyone's hands in the struggle against lawlessness. Let him not think that a victim will back off, become timid, and in fear of the consequences, be afraid to give vent to his natural human feelings.

Human feelings! I underscore just that. It is not notorious "proportionality", not doses of permitted acts, not "an eye for an eye", but feeling, the movement of a noble soul that are accorded legal protection. The level of tolerance to outrages upon people has been raised immeasurably. Submission and resignation to an exulting lout are being forced out of our everyday practice. The expression "better not get involved" is already not so much a mark of worldly wisdom as it is a sign of moral atavism. Legal proceedings have begun to support actively those who simply cannot help but get involved.

Trubkin was not under arrest. His written orders not to leave his place were removed. This gave him the chance to come to our editorial office. "What will become of me?" he asked in his letter. "Will the

hooligans' friends get even with me? Or will I be slandered and convicted? I would like neither. I want to live with my head raised high, to work, to be of use to people. Please, explain, just what it is that I did wrong."

We weren't about to explain anything. We called the Procurator of the oblast:

"Please excuse this tactless question, but are you familiar with the August 16 decree of the plenum of the USSR Supreme Soviet?"

I admit we expected a gloomy response. But we got quite another one:

"We know about it, we know about it." The problem has been resolved.

While the investigating officer Kharchenko was paying tribute to the evolved stereotypes, backward legal thinking that reflected yesterday's justice, the director of the Kherson Oblast procurator's office was taking a different look at the case.

The concluding document read: "Case closed because of the absence of a corpus delicti in Trubkin's actions."

He came to us in the editorial offices with his wife, not yet over his shock and everything else that he so much wanted to erase from his memory as soon as possible. That's what he wanted, but that is hardly possible. Inna Sergeyevna was crying. Vladimir Vasil'yevich firmly answered our questions while gratefully recalling the warm attitude accorded to him by all those who first learned about his case. Particularly, militia captain Vladimir Pavlovich Kachur, chief of the investigations department of the Berislav ROVD [Internal Affairs Intelligence Department?]. He was the one who knew who were the criminals and who were the victims. The ill-fated trio had been a source of grief to the whole rayon. After learning that the case had been closed, V. P. Kachur with a sigh of relief shook the hand of the man who remained true to himself.

I had the pleasant duty of telling Vladimir Vasil'yevich something he did not know. The investigation proceedings were verified by Deputy Procurator of the Ukraine Mikhail Alekseyevich Poteben'ko who ruled that the case had been closed properly. And Skachko, who had now recovered, and Turkov who had been cured of chronic alcoholism, will be sent to prison. They are charged with malicious hooliganism.

Finally, everything had fallen into its proper place.

Some time ago, in parting with Mukhin, the hero of my older essay "Breakfast on the Grass," I asked him if he would act in the same way if drunk hooligans were to come across his path again. His answer was "Never!"

One need not ask whether I put the same question to Trubkin. I didn't want to reopen old wounds. But -- I couldn't restrain myself. I asked him anyway.

"Anything can happen," I said, "let's say you are suddenly assaulted, humiliated, and offended. Or perhaps someone else, people close to you, or even strangers...What would you do, considering the sad experience you've had?"

Trubkin looked at me surprised, not really sure if my question were a serious one. Then, he answered briefly:

"I would beat them!"

He glanced at his wife, and repeated more serenely:

"I would beat them!"

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MOSCOW TV EXAMINES EXTENT OF DRUNK DRIVING PROBLEMS

LD260902 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1510 GMT on 25 April 1985 carries a 70-minute feature on the dangers of driving while intoxicated entitled "Sobriety Is a Norm of Life" presented by journalist Lyudmila Strzhizhovskaya.

The feature opens with a number of case histories of accidents involving intoxicated drivers. Thus, on 25 September 1983 a bus carrying 26 passengers in Novokuznetsk collided with another vehicle on a dangerous bend. Fifteen people were killed. The driver was heavily intoxicated.

On 18 August 1983 a bus collided with a locomotive traveling on a railway crossing of the Malyy Zabaykalskiy Railroad, as a result of which six bus passengers were killed. The locomotive engineer, who was driving at excess speed, was found to be lightly intoxicated.

On 29 April 1981 a bus driver in Chita drove an overcrowded bus at excessive speeds while drunk and refused to slow down despite appeals from passengers. The driver overturned the bus on a bend, causing injuries among the passengers. The driver was sentenced to 9.5 years' deprivation of freedom. On 17 October, year not given, a drunk driver of a ZIL-130 automobile traveling on the Odessa-Chernovtsy road crossed over to the oncoming traffic lane, colliding with a bus. As a result of the accident 6 people were killed and 19 injured.

Strzhizhovskaya then interviews V.G. Ishutin, deputy head of the Main Administration of the State Car Inspectorate of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, with whom the following exchange takes place:

[Strzhizhovskaya] According to statistics, among road accidents for which drivers are to blame, one-third are due to drunk drivers. As far as professional drivers are concerned, what causes drunken driving?

[Ishutin] Road accidents caused by drunk driving are as a rule perpetrated by inveterate infringers of labor discipline. Thus, in the first case you reported the driver had been convicted twice. The administration was negligent in permitting him to drive. As a result, the catastrophe happened.

The investigation of road accidents shows that, as a rule, the drivers have low moral qualities. They have a reduced sense of personal responsibility for the consequences in which the consumption of alcohol can result.

The State Car Inspectorate organs detect a large number of drunk drivers and deprive them of their driving licenses. In some oblasts this indicator fluctuates in the range of 10,000-12,000 people, or even more.

But what is most characteristic is that the absolute majority of these drivers, when one examines their documents, produce good references, endorsed by management, the party organization and the trade union organization. We are very disturbed by the problem of drunkenness in rural areas, where drunken driving accident rate indicators are far higher than in the towns, where the possibilities of medical institutions are fully used.

The checking of the drivers' physical condition remains a serious problem. There are obviously objective causes, but there are also subjective ones, which we are trying to resolve jointly with the Ministry of Health. We also need more advanced equipment for it is desirable for us to have equipment which could be used at once on the spot where the driver was detained, at the place where he has been stopped.

And finally, another serious cause of drunkenness is that an atmosphere of intolerance toward drunkards, alcoholics and people abusing wine and vodka and other alcoholic drinks, has not been created among the public.

The program continues as Strzhizhovskaya examines successful examples of how the problem is being tackled in some places. At bus Depot No 1,786 in Khimki the range of countermeasures includes a disciplinary council, an accident prevention council, commissions to combat drunkenness and to encourage road safety, compulsory checks of drivers coming on or off duty and medical examinations for sobriety. As a result of these measures the bus drivers at the depot have not been involved in a single road accident for 4 years.

The head of bus Depot No 4 in Voronezh is cited on the importance of inspections after bus runs. He says that these inspections are necessary to prevent drunk driving. This bus depot is said to be one of the few in the country to carry out such inspections.

The feature continues with a review of the medical effects of intoxication and how it can cause bad driving.

Finally, Strzhizhovskaya describes a new portable instrument to measure intoxication levels in drivers. This device, named "ekotester-lva," is planned for experimental introduction at the end of 1986. It is noted that this will be advantageous in diagnosing intoxication at the scene of accidents.

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REGIONAL

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GAPUROV'S ELECTION SPEECH

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 20 Feb 85 pp 1-2

[Article: "In the Name of the Motherland's Prosperity: M. G. Gapurov Meets With Electors"]

[Excerpts] The election campaign, which is taking place in the country, demonstrates the solidarity of Soviet society.

The present election campaign coincides with the preparations for the next 27th CPSU Congress, which are unfolding in the country, and the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory during the Great Patriotic War is drawing near. The meetings of the candidates for deputies with the voters, which are now concluding, are demonstrating with new force the indissolubility of the bloc of communists and non-party members, the fruitful cooperation of all of the nation's and nationalities in the Soviet state and the solid bond of the generations.

The coming elections to the highest bodies of state power in the republic and to local councils of people's deputies will be another shining witness to the people's sovereignty. As always, the Communist Party is emerging in a bloc with non-party members. This will serve the purpose of further uniting society and successfully implementing the plans for economic and social construction.

The participants in the meeting, which was held on 19 February in Ashkhabad in the auditorium of the Turkmen Agricultural Institute imeni M. I. Kalinin with Mukhamednazar Gapurovich Gapurov, a candidate for deputy to the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet from the Grazhdanskiy Election Okrug No 1, a member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee, talked about the hearty approval for the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet government and the desire to cope successfully with the tasks in the final year of the 11th Five-Year Plan and in the plan as a whole and greet in a fitting manner the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory the 27th CPSU Congress and the 23d Turkmen Communist Party Congress.

The meeting was opened by the first secretary of the Ashkhabad gorkom A. Gel'dyev.

Those, who had assembled, warmly greeted M. G. Gapurov who made a speech. He expressed his deep thanks and sincere gratitude to the collectives of workers, engineer technical workers and employees of the Ashkhabad Cotton Combine imeni

F. E. Dzerzhinskiy and the Ashkhabad Electrical Items Plant and to all of the voters in the Grazhdanskiy Electoral Okrug in the city of Ashkhabad for the large honor which they had shown to him by once again nominating him as their candidate for deputy to the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet.

Comrade Gapurov pointed out that he would completely take the high trust of the voters to our Leninist Communist Party, whose highest goal is concern for the people's welfare and the prosperity of our multinational socialist state.

M. G. Gapurov subsequently pointed out that the preparations for the elections to the supreme soviets of union and autonomous republics and to the local councils of people's deputies are taking place amidst a great deal of political and work enthusiasm and the solidarity of the Soviet people around the Communist Party, which is performing enormous and truly gigantic work to implement the majestic plans for communist construction and preserve and strengthen peace on earth.

Elections in our country are an important political event and a genuine holiday of the people's sovereignty. They are taking place during the year of preparations for the 27th party congress, during the year of the 40th anniversary of the Soviet People's great victory over fascism and militarism, during the year of the 50th anniversary of the Stakhanovite movement, during the year of the 80th anniversary of the 1905-1907 revolution in Russia, and during the year of the completion of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

M. G. Gapurov then pointed out that the entire course of the preparations for the elections convincingly demonstrates nation-wide support for the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party. The collectives of many enterprises and organizations in our country, including those in Soviet Turkmenistan, have named Comrade K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium -- an outstanding figure of the Communist Party, the Soviet state and the international communist and worker's movement; a Leninist type of leader; and an ardent propagandist for Marxist-Leninist ideas -- as their first candidate for deputy. The entire life of Konstantin Ustinovich has been inseparably linked with the Leninist Party and with the Soviet people. He is making an enormous contribution to the theory and practice of scientific communism, to the development and implementation of the CPSU's political policy and economic strategy under the conditions of developed socialism, to the strengthening of the country's defensive capabilities, to cooperation between peoples, and to the strengthening of peace.

M. G. Gapurov then pointed out that five years had passed since the previous elections to the union republic supreme soviets. These were years of strenuous and conscientious work by the Soviet people and of enormous political and organizational work by the party to carry out the tasks of economic and social progress and to implement the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee Plenums.

The economy of Soviet Turkmenistan is also developing dynamically within the country's single national economic system. A powerful production, energy and scientific and technical potential has been formed in the republic. Its intensive growth is being assured from year to year.

In implementing the historic decisions of the 26th party congress and of the subsequent CPSU Central Committee Plenums and the instructions of Comrade K. U. Chernenko, the workers of Turkmenistan have fulfilled the plans and socialist obligations for 1984 and for the fourth year of the five-year plan for rates of growth in industrial production.

Last year, the commitments for an additional growth in labor productivity and a lowering of costs were exceeded, the targets for the production and procurement of agricultural products were overfulfilled, and the rates of capital construction grew.

The centuries-old dream of workers in the republic's western rayons about water have come true. The construction of the underway centralized water supply system, which is now providing water to the inhabitants of the cities of Nebit-Dag and Krasnovodsk, is being completed.

A large amount of work is being performed in cities, rayon centers and settlements with respect to the organization of public services and amenities and the cultural and everyday services of the population. A great deal of attention is being paid to the further expansion of the agro-industrial complex, the implementation of the Food Program, and the raising of agricultural production efficiency.

The increase in economic potential and the expansion of industrial and agricultural product output have created the conditions necessary for successfully implementing the party's social program and for steadfastly raising the cultural level and material prosperity of the people.

The personal services of the population, the flowering of culture and health care have been further expanded.

M. G. Gapurov pointed out that the successes in the development of the republic's national economy have been evaluated at their true worth by the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet government. Based on the results of the 1984 All-Union Socialist Competition in the Turkmen SSR, Chardzhou Oblast, the city of Ashkhabad, Chardzhouskiy and Oktyabrskiy rayons, and 14 collectives of associations, enterprises organizations, establishments, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes were recognized as winners and were awarded challenge Red Banners of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee.

M. G. Gapurov said next that it is possible to say with complete confidence that Soviet Turkmenistan's economy has developed, generally speaking, in full compliance with the directions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the 22d Turkmen Communist Party Congress during the years of the 11th Five-Year Plan, which have passed.

The successes of the republic's workers in fulfilling economic and social development plans are the result of the selfless labor of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia and of the large and purposeful organizational and political work of party, soviet and economic bodies and trade union and Komsomol organizations.

All of the achievements, which the workers of Soviet Turkmenistan have achieved, were possible thanks to the day-to-day help and fatherly concern of the CPSU Central Committee, the Politburo of the Central Committee and the Soviet government for our republic and our people.

The collectives of 13 industrial enterprises; 151 shops, sections and brigades; and 2,200 first-rate production workers managed to fulfill the targets for the first four years of the 11th Five-Year Plan ahead of time. A total of 300 of them have already fulfilled the targets for the 11th Five-Year Plan and are providing products for the new five-year plan account. A significant amount of work has been completed to organize public services and amenities in the city; and the work of transport, communications, the urban economy, and cultural and health care establishments has been improved. The network of trade enterprises and public catering has been expanded, and the supply of the population with food products has become better.

M. G. Gapurov next pointed out that the workers of Turkmenistan -- along with the entire country -- have accepted the speech of Comrade K. U. Chernenko to the 15 November 1984 meeting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and his article "Equal to the Requirements of Developed Socialism", where specific tasks were defined for the rational management of the economy; for the development of the economy, science and culture; for savings in financial and material resources; and for further improving labor discipline and the responsibility of personnel for the task entrusted to them, as a militant action program.

M. G. Gapurov emphasized that, when evaluating work results, we cannot be silent about the fact that there still exist serious shortcomings in a number of branches and in a number of enterprises, which interfere with the multiplying of our achievements and successful forward movement. The reserves and capabilities for building up production capacities are still not being fully used everywhere. A number of associations and enterprises have still not coped with their targets for production volume and the sale of products, for an increase in labor productivity and for a decrease in costs.

The need for a close linkage between the workers' indoctrination and the actual tasks, which are facing the collectives, was emphasized. It is necessary to direct their efforts toward accelerating the growth of labor productivity and the output of high quality products and to create conditions so that each one will display initiative, reveal his capabilities and work creatively and with a full return on his efforts.

M. G. Gapurov next dwelt on the tasks of construction organizations in assimilating capital investments and construction and assembly operations. He

pointed out that uncompleted construction is still being decreased slowly and that the scattering of resources and the untimely commissioning of projects, which results from this, is being tolerated. The labor and executive discipline at several construction sites continues to remain low. Considerable shortcomings continue to exist in trade and personal and medical services.

M. G. Gapurov pointed out that even larger tasks in increasing production volumes and in raising the effectiveness and quality of work in all branches of the national economy face the workers of the Turkmen SSR during the final year of the 11th Five-Year Plan. The work collectives have adopted increased socialist commitments which provide for achieving a decrease in material expenditures, exceeding the target for increasing labor productivity by one percent, and completing ahead of time the annual target for the overall volume of industrial production by overfulfilling it by 42 million rubles, through the process of strengthening production, work and planning discipline in every way possible, constantly searching for and mobilizing reserves, and incorporating new equipment and advanced technologies.

It is necessary that party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and all labor collectives expand the struggle for savings widely and reply with practical deeds to the party's call to work no less than two days during 1985 using the saved resources.

In agriculture, it is planned to increase the yield of agricultural products and the productivity of public livestock, to exceed planning quotas, and to sell 1.251 million tons of raw cotton and many other products to the state.

M. G. Gapurov said that the main attention of party committees, soviet and economic bodies, trade unions and the Komsomol should be directed toward eliminating existing shortcomings and solving the key tasks. Stress should be placed on intensifying public production, increasing its effectiveness, and instilling in each worker a sense of high responsibility for his entrusted task.

Comrade Gapurov pointed out the special importance of ideological support in fulfilling national economic tasks and strengthening the class, patriotic, international, and atheistic indoctrination of the workers in light of the requirements of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

In conclusion, M. G. Gapurov expressed the firm conviction that the workers of the city of Ashkhabad, including those of the Leninskiy Rayon, would make a worthy contribution to the overall task of strengthening our motherland's power through their persistent and energetic work and that they would greet the 27th CPSU Congress and the 23d Turkmen Communist Party Congress with new work successes. He assured the voters that he would spare no effort to justify their high trust and that he would faithfully serve the cause of the party.

M. G. Gapurov thanked the voters for the high honor that they had given to him and wished them good health, happiness, prosperity, and new successes in their work to fulfill the plans of our Leninist party.

P. Annaorazov, A. S. Boyko, V. F. Zhulenev, N. V. Makarkin, G. S. Mishchenko, M. Mollayeva, A. I. Rachkov, M. A. Charyyev, M. G. Shmidt, and B. Yazkuliyeu, members of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee Buro, and O. I. Ishankuliyeua, candidate for membership in the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee Buro, participated in the meeting.

8802

CSO: 1830/403

REGIONAL

RESULTS OF TURKMEN PEOPLE'S DEPUTIES ELECTIONS

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA IN Russian 1 Mar 85 p 1

[Article: "Report on Results of Elections to Local Soviets of People's Deputies in the Turkmen SSR"]

[Text] On 24 February 1985 elections were held for the 19th convocation of local Soviets of People's Deputies of the Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic.

The preparation for and conduct of the elections took place throughout all of Turkmenistan in strict accordance with constitutional provisions and the requirements of elections legislation, in an atmosphere marked by an ever-increasing rise in the working masses' labor and political activeness and the launching of a nationwide struggle for the successful fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges for the final year of the five-year plan and the 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole, and for a worthy greeting of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's Victory in the Great Patriotic War.

The entire election campaign took place with the active participation of broad masses of the population. In order to prepare for and conduct the elections, 9,513 election commissions were formed, to the membership of which were advanced 91,100 representatives of public organizations and labor collectives, including 59.2 percent workers and collective farmers, 48.9 percent women, 40.6 percent members and candidate members of the CPSU, and 59.4 percent nonparty people. Young people were broadly represented on the election commissions: 32.6 percent of commission members were under the age of 30, and 23.3 percent were members of the All-Union Leninist Young Communist League.

Elections were held to 407 local Soviets of People's Deputies in the republic, including 5 oblast, 44 rayon and 16 city Soviets, 3 rayon Soviets in the city of Ashkhabad, 73 settlement and 266 rural Soviets.

In order to hold elections to the republic's local bodies of government, 23,654 election districts and 1,256 election precincts were formed. Of the total number of voters, 99.99 percent took part.

The rate of voter participation was 99.99 percent in elections to the local Soviets of People's Deputies, 99.99 percent in elections to rayon Soviets,

99.99 percent in elections to city Soviets, 100.0 percent in elections to city rayon Soviets, 100.0 percent in elections to settlement Soviets, and 99.99 percent in elections to rural Soviets.

The percentage of voters who voted for candidates in the bloc of Communist and nonparty candidates was as follows: for oblast Soviets--99.99 percent; for rayon Soviets--99.99 percent; for city Soviets--99.98 percent; for rayon Soviets in the city of Ashkhabad--99.96 percent; for settlement Soviets--99.99 percent; and for rural Soviets--99.99 percent.

The percentage of votes against the candidates for deputy were as follows: in elections to oblast Soviets--0.01 percent; in elections to rayon Soviets--0.01 percent; in elections to city Soviets--0.02 percent; in elections to city rayon Soviets--0.04 percent; in elections to settlement Soviets--0.01 percent; and in elections to rural Soviets--0.01 percent.

The total number of deputies elected to all local Soviets in the Turkmen SSR was 23,654, including 836 to oblast Soviets, 4,047 to rayon Soviets, 2,195 to city Soviets, 441 to rayon Soviets in the city of Ashkhabad, 3,356 to settlement Soviets, and 12,779 to rural Soviets.

Among the deputies elected to local Soviets, 16,475 or 69.7 percent, are workers and collective farmers; 10,206, or 43.1 percent, are members and candidate members of the CPSU; 11,800, or 49.9 percent, are women; 5,112, or 21.6 percent, are members of the All-Union Leninist Young Communist League; 8,146, or 34.4 percent, are under the age of 30; and 11,104, or 46.9 percent, were not deputies to previous convocations of Soviets.

The results of elections to the republic's local Soviets of People's Deputies have once again persuasively demonstrated the indivisibility of the tested bloc of Communists and nonparty candidates, the universal and undivided support of the entire people for the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and Soviet state, and the triumph of socialist democracy and genuine government by the people.

They brilliantly reflected the working people's resolve to persistently implement the course of the Leninist party and its Central Committee headed by Comrade K. U. Chernenko, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, a course which is aimed at the further flourishing of our homeland, the strengthening of its might, and the cause of peace and security on the planet.

8756

CS0: 1830/ 428

REGIONAL

AZERBAIJAN OFFICIALS MEET WITH ELECTORATES

Azerbaijan CP Buro Member

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 16 Feb 85 p 2

[Article entitled: "In the Name of the Power of the Fatherland: Meeting of Voters With A. S. Denisov"]

[Text] The plans of the party, which are aimed at the further strengthening of the economic and defensive might of the country, the increase in the efficiency of public production, and the well-being of the people, are being put into effect by the self-sacrificing labor of the Soviet people. The preparation for the elections to the Soviets has become a clear indication of a new political and labor enthusiasm of the masses and their resolution to celebrate the key effort of the five-year-plan with new successes. This was the subject of discussion at the meeting of the Election District imeni Mirza Fatali Akhundov with the candidate for deputy of the AzSSR Supreme Soviet, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, serviceman Anatoliy Sergeyevich Denisov, which took place on 14 February in the assembly hall of the AzSSR Central Statistical Administration.

The meeting was opened by the second secretary of the Oktyabr'skiy Rayon Party Committee, M. Akhmedov.

The Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, with comrade K. U. Chernenko at the head, was elected as the honorary presidium with great enthusiasm.

Those who spoke at the meeting--the representative of the candidate for deputy, the engineer of the Bakgaz [not further identified] Administration, V. Brysev; the metal worker of the Bakgaz Administration, E. Tagiyev; the teacher of School No 199, N. Azizova; the director of School No 150, E. Ismaylova; and the secretary of the Komsomol organization of the Bakhar Combine for Consumer Services, R. Gamidov--attested to the fervent support of the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state and to the readiness to attain new boundaries in the struggle for the construction of communism, in the name of the consolidation of peace throughout the world and the prosperity of the country of October.

A. S. Denisov spoke to those assembled. He noted that new splendid heights have been attained in the country in communist creation. The program of

economic and social development, outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent Plenums of the Central Committee of the party, is being successfully realized. The present election campaign is taking place during a period of active preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress and the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory. This fills the content of all pre-election measures, as well as the life and activity of every labor collective, with special meaning and calls forth a high level of political and labor enthusiasm among the workers and fighters of the Armed Forces.

Having noted the splendid accomplishments of Soviet Azerbaijan in the fraternal family of Soviet peoples, the speaker emphasized the worthy contribution which the workers of the Oktyabr'skiy Rayon are making to the realization of the decisions of the party, who are famous for their revolutionary, militant and labor traditions. Its history is inseparably linked with the names of many fiery fighters for communism and the happiness of the people. During the years of the Great Patriotic War, the rayon sent more than 30,000 men for the defense of the Fatherland, many of whom were awarded high state decorations. The traditions of the old generation are being continued with honor by the youth of the 1980's, the representatives of whom are vigilantly protecting the sacred boundaries of the Soviet Fatherland.

The toilers of the rayon worked wonderfully well during the fourth year of the five-year-plan. The annual plans for the production and sale of industrial output were fulfilled ahead of schedule, and there was an increase in its quality. At present, 175 types of products produced in the rayon are marked with the esteemed pentagon. A great deal of attention is given to the growth of the production of consumer goods, which increased by a factor of 1.7.

The Oktyabr'skiy Rayon, as well as our decorated Baku, is growing and becoming prettier from year to year. This is the result of the constant concern of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan about its inhabitants and about all Baku residents. During the past years, technical reequipment and reconstruction have been successfully carried out in industrial enterprises. Residential houses with a total area of 78,000 square meters have been put up. Taking into account the instructions of the voters, many streets and squares have been improved, a new park has been put in, a number of hospitals and other projects of socio-cultural and consumer designation have been built, there has been an improvement in the reliability of telephone communication, new trolley bus lines have come into being, and the construction of subway stations is being completed.

Work on intra-quarter improvements and the creation of model courtyards is being carried out on a large scale. Much has been done in regard to the planting of trees and gardens; during the past 4 years alone, trees and shrubs were transplanted in an area of 284 hectares. Housing construction is being actively accomplished and the erection of multi-storied educational and laboratory buildings of VUZ's, located on the territory of the rayon, is being completed.

The Soviet people, the candidate for deputy said further, have to realize the majestic plans of communist construction in difficult international conditions.

The source of its sharp aggravation is the aggressive policy of the imperialist states, headed by the United States. And this obliges our people and the fighters of the Armed Forces to show a high degree of vigilance and to keep their powder dry.

Aspiring not to permit the unleashing of a new war, the Soviet Union is compelled to combine a policy of peace with the strengthening of its defense capability. Today, thanks to the untiring concern of the party and the self-sacrificing labor of our people, the army and navy, which are observing their 67th anniversary on the eve of the elections to the Soviets, are equipped with the most modern weapons and military equipment and have at their disposal personnel that is infinitely devoted to the Communist Party and to the socialist Fatherland and everything necessary for the successful fulfillment of the tasks that have been set.

The troops of the Transcaucasian Military District, which holds the Order of the Red Banner, too, are fulfilling their duty to the Fatherland and the tasks set by the party and by comrade K. U. Chernenko, together with all Soviet Armed Forces. Through their martial deeds, the Transcaucasian fighters are fittingly augmenting the fighting traditions of the front-line soldiers and heroes, the Soviet Armed Forces, and the district. They have successfully completed the past training year, in the course of which there was a significant increase in the combat readiness of the units, the quality of the fighting and political preparedness, and the discipline and organization of the personnel, and an increase in the ranks of exemplary trainees, class specialists, and sportsmen with official ratings.

In the new 1985 training year, socialist competition has developed in our troops under the motto "Our Self-Sacrificing Martial Labor to the 40th Anniversary of the Great Victory and the 27th CPSU Congress!" It is completely aimed at the increase of political vigilance, the fighting skill and combat readiness of the troops for the immediate repulse of any aggression.

In conclusion, A. S. Denisov sincerely thanked the voters for the high trust shown to him and assured them that in the future, too, he will devote all of his efforts, knowledge and experience to the increase of the fighting capacity of the troops for the defense of the socialist Fatherland. He wished the workers of the Oktyabr'skiy Rayon new successes and a worthy welcome to the 27th CPSU Congress and the glorious anniversary of the Great Victory.

(State Information Agency Attached to the AzSSR Council of Ministers)

Bagirov Electorate Speech

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 20 Feb 85 pp 1-3

[Article entitled: "In the Name of the Prosperity of the Soviet Fatherland: Meeting of the Voters With K. M. Bagirov]

[Text] With splendid accomplishments in all spheres of socio-economic life, the workers of Azerbaijan are meeting the elections to the Soviets. They are

full of resolve to increase their contribution in the struggle for the realization of the plans of the party and to do everything possible in the name of the further prosperity of the Fatherland.

This was the subject of the declarations by the representatives of the labor collectives of the Election District imeni Nizami at a meeting with their candidate for deputy of the AzSSR Supreme Soviet--the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, Kyamran Mamedovich Bagirov. It took place on 18 February in the House of Culture imeni Il'ich.

The meeting was opened by the first secretary of the raykom of the party of the Rayon imeni 26 bakinskiye komissary, Kh. Ya. Khalilov.

With great enthusiasm an honorary presidium consisting of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, with comrade K. U. Chernenko at the head, was elected.

The representative of the candidate for deputy, the senior electrician of the Baku city telephone network, F. G. Sadykhov speaks.

Our meeting, he said, is taking place at an important time, when the workers of the republic, as well as all Soviet people, in realizing the plans of the party and the tasks set by comrade K. U. Chernenko, are conducting an active struggle for the successful completion of the 11th Five-Year-Plan and a worthy welcome to the 27th CPSU Congress, the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory, and the 50th anniversary of the Stakhanovite Movement. All of the achievements of our country we by rights associate with our native Communist Party, for which the highest goal is the welfare of the working people, the struggle for peace and the happiness of people. The toilers of our district attest to the fervent support and approval of the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

We are proud of the fact that a worthy contribution to the successes of the Soviet country is being made by the multinational detachment of workers of our republic, which 15 years in succession has been awarded the challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Central Committee of the Komsomol. The toilers of Azerbaijan express great appreciation and gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the Politburo of the Central Committee, the Soviet government, and K. U. Chernenko personally for their constant concern and attention to our republic and assure their native party that they will realize all of its plans with honor.

F. G. Sadykhov acquainted those assembled with the biography of K. M. Bagirov and called upon the voters to cast their vote on election day unanimously for the candidate of the bloc of communists and citizens not affiliated with the party.

The workers of the republic, under the guidance of the the Communist Party of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, are attaining ever new successes in communist construction, said the operator for underground well servicing of the separate design office of Neftemash [Petroleum Machine Building Trust], the shock worker of the 11th Five-Year-Plan, A. I. Akhmedov. The collective of our

Special Design Office, which has accepted high socialist obligations during the concluding year of the five-year-plan, is going toward the holiday of democracy with good results. To fulfill them with honor is our duty to the Fatherland, to the strengthening of whose might we are devoting all our efforts and energy.

With pride, V. V. Zhuravleva, chairman of the trade union committee of the Baku Detskaya Odezhda [Children's Clothing] Production Sewing Association, spoke about the achievements of her native republic, which again ~~was~~ awarded the Red Banner for victory in the All-Union Socialist Competition. After the previous elections, she emphasized, great changes have taken place in our rayon. Its industrial potential is steadily growing and the tasks of the reconstruction and technical reequipment of enterprises are being solved successfully. A great deal has been done in the sphere of the improvement of the working and living conditions of our toilers.

The appearance of the republic in the vanguard positions in the economy has significantly influenced the psychology of the personnel and the strengthening of its willingness to solve increasingly difficult tasks, said the chief of the laboratory for the generalization of the experience of party and Soviet work of the BVPSH [Baku Higher Party School] and candidate of history, I. S. Samedov. The present stage is characterized by the steady improvement and development of the methods of labor organization and administration, but at times also by the resolute replacement of those among them that have become obsolete. To assist the personnel in mastering the art of political analysis and leadership--in this all those who are responsible for party studies see their obligation and duty.

To manage better, to utilize resources more efficiently, and to work with better results--at the solution of these tasks, set by the party, the efforts of the toilers of our district are directed, said the electrician of the Detskaya Odezhda Sewing Association, G. A. Abramov. We workers believe that every member of the collective must be responsible for the finished product and therefore for the trademark of the factory. Making creative use of the progressive experience of the best enterprises, we are developing cooperation with the trading organizations under the motto "Excellently Made, Excellently Sold!"

On 24 February I will come to the election district for the first time, said the second-year student at the Azerbaijan State Institute of Art imeni M. A. Aliev, Sevda Kyazimova. In casting our votes for the worthy candidates of the indissoluble bloc of communists and citizens not affiliated with the party, we will vote for our native Leninist party and the triumph of the ideals of communism.

In the name of the toilers of the district, the speakers turned to the candidate for deputy with mandates.

Warmly welcomed by those assembled, K. M. Bagirov delivered a speech.

Speech of K. M. Bagirov

Dear Comrades!

Allow me to express to you and in your person to the labor collectives of the Election District imeni Nizami of the city of Baku my sincere appreciation and heartfelt gratitude for the high honor extended to me--the advancement to candidate for deputy of the AzSSR Supreme Soviet.

This trust and the kind words said about me today I utterly and completely attribute to our native Communist Party, to its Leninist Central Committee, and to the policy of the CPSU, which fundamentally corresponds to the interests of the Soviet people. I regard my advancement as approval, by the workers of Baku, of the activity of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan and the Buro of the Central Committee. Thank you, dear comrades! I assure you that in the future, too, I will devote all of my efforts, knowledge and experience to serve the cause of the Leninist party and our people.

The elections to the Supreme Soviets of the union and autonomous republics and to the local Soviets of People's Deputies are a great and important socio-political event in the life of the Soviet Union, yet another convincing indication of the consistent ascent of socialism in terms of the levels of its socio-economic development. This is a time for summing up the road that has been traversed, for checking how fully the plans of the party have been realized and what further development the principles of socialist democracy and the fundamental features of the Soviet way of life have received.

The preparation for the elections has become a genuine holiday of democracy and a new bright indication of the monolithic unity of the party and the people. The Soviet people have unlimited faith in the party and by rights associate with it the historic achievements of our society and all successes attained in the revolutionary struggle and in socialist creation. As comrade K. U. Chernenko noted in his article "On the Level of the Requirements of Developed Socialism", the Leninist party achieved its leading position in society "by its selfless struggle for the ideals of scientific socialism, for the interests of the working class and all workers. And it is acknowledged by the people itself as the vanguard force of society."

The main thing which today determines the content and the taut work rhythm of the activity of the party and the entire Soviet people is the struggle for the successful completion of the tasks of the 11th Five-Year-Plan, for the worthy welcome to the 27th Congress and the ~~preparation~~ for the adoption of fundamentally new decisions, which are dictated by the course of development of our society itself. In this multi-faceted work, we are guided by the decisions of the 26th Congress and the subsequent Plenums of the Central Committee of the party, and by the instructions of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, comrade K. U. Chernenko.

In the documents of the party and in the works and speeches of the comrade K. U. Chernenko, a multi-level program for the improvement of all aspects of the life of our society is advanced. It directs us to a steep ascent of the

socialist economy and the well-being of the people and to fundamental improvement of the economic mechanism and the whole business of the management of the national economy and social and cultural construction.

The Azerbaijan people and all workers of the republic completely support the wise domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state and fervently approve of the multifaceted, genuinely innovational activity of the CPSU Central Committee and the Politburo of the Central Committee headed by the outstanding party and state figure, the Leninist-type leader and the tireless fighter for peace, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko.

Konstantin Ustinovich makes an enormous personal contribution to the creation of a creative atmosphere and high political and labor tuning in the party and country. His outstanding organizational and political talent, his deep knowledge of the needs and aspirations of the people, his multifaceted links with the masses, his fruitful elaboration of urgent questions of Marxist-Leninist theory and the scientific conception of developed socialism exert an enormous influence on the conduct of the Leninist policy of the party and on the acceleration of our progressive movement forward. The activity of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, his works and speeches--these are a high model of the Leninist style of work and of a creative approach to the solution of key problems of the perfection of developed socialism. Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko is an ardent internationalist and patriot, he shows a constant concern for the development of every Soviet republic and every socialist nation, and he makes an invaluable contribution to the further strengthening of the friendship of the fraternal peoples of the USSR. His selfless service to the cause of communism and peace have gained him general recognition and extraordinary authority among the workers of our country and among all progressive mankind. And it is natural that the workers unanimously named the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, comrade K. U. Chernenko, as their first candidate for deputy to the Supreme Soviets of the union republics.

The people nominated to the Soviets its best sons and daughters, who personify the indissoluble bloc of communists and citizens not affiliated with the party. The Soviet people place on their chosen ones honorable, but difficult state concerns. On the deputies and their ability to accumulate and express the will of the voters and to act from positions of broad public interests, to a large extent depend our successes in economic and socio-cultural construction, in the further perfection of socialist democracy, and in the strengthening of the defense capacity of the country.

According to tradition, the election campaigns in our country take the form of a great and frank discussion of urgent matters, the successes that have been attained, the existing shortcomings and reserves, and about the most important tasks for the future. Glancing at the path traversed after the past elections, we can safely say that the country has moved forward in all directions of economic and social development.

Our multinational Fatherland has become stronger and richer. Its industrial potential has grown. There has been an increase in the efficiency of the national economy and an improvement in its quality indicators. The battle front

for the further development of the agro-industrial complex and the realization of the Food Program of the USSR is expanding. At the October (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, a program of land improvement calculated for the long-term future, was developed in order to fully satisfy the growing requirements of the country for grain and to strengthen the positive trends in animal husbandry.

Remarkable successes have been attained in science and culture. The broad social program is being consistently realized and the prosperity of the people is growing. Everything possible is being done so as to secure the peaceful creative labor of the Soviet people and to support the defense capacity of our Fatherland at the proper level.

The present election campaign is taking place at a significant time, during an exceedingly responsible period in the life of the Soviet state. The preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress is developing more and more extensively--a Congress which will open up new horizons for the development of our Fatherland, accept the new edition of the Program of the party, and determine the tasks for the long-term future. With great enthusiasm, the Soviet people are going to meet the 115th anniversary of the birth of V. I. Lenin, the 40th anniversary of the Victory in the Great Patriotic War, and the 50th anniversary of the Stakhanovite Movement. All of this fills with special political meaning the content of the pre-election measures and the life and activity of labor collective, being fortified by the resolve to successfully complete the plans of the 11th Five-Year-Plan and to advance to new limits.

"Today Soviet society," as K. U. Chernenko points out, "represents a developed system of socialist social relations, which have economically, politically and ideologically joined together the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, the national intelligentsia, and all nations and nationalities of the country." And a worthy place in it belongs to Soviet Azerbaijan, an equal among equals in the fraternal family of union republics.

To go forward and with every year to scale ever new summits in the material and spiritual sphere--such is the patriotic motto, such is the sacred tradition which the workers of Azerbaijan follow steadfastly. The crown of their remarkable achievements is the Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Central Committee of the Komsomol, which our republic was awarded for the 15th successive year on the basis of the results for 1984. The dynamism in the development of the economy of the republic, the high political and production activeness of the labor collectives are the result of the constant attention and support of the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet government, and Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko personally. They are the result of the selfless labor of the people and the great organizational and political work of the party, Soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations. Basing ourselves on the accumulated experience, the will and energy of the masses, we can and must attain victory in the All-Union Socialist Competition in 1985 as well, in order for the 11th Five-Year-Plan, as its predecessors--the 9th and 10th--to become a five-year-plan holding the Order of the Red Banner. I think that all labor collectives of the republic will support the formulation of such a task.

Comrades! Five years have passed since the time of the previous elections to the AzSSR Supreme Soviet. These were years of strenuous labor of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and our intelligentsia, of the growing rise of the economy and culture. During the past period the national income--the source of consumer demand and [the measure] which most fully characterizes the results of economic development--increased by 32.6 percent, which exceeded the preliminary outlines of the plan. During 1980-1984, in all sectors of the national economy, fixed assets in the amount of 12 billion rubles were put into operation. This is 41 percent more than during the preceding 5 years and equal to the cost of the fixed assets introduced during the years of the 8th and 9th five-year-plans.

During this time, 75 new large industrial enterprises and 75 new shops and factories became operational. Introduced were the Azerbaijan GES [State Regional Electric Power Plant], the Shamkhor GES [Hydroelectric Power Plant], plants for the manufacture of deep-water foundations, semi-finished installation products and pipeline components, and electrothermal equipment in the city of Baku, cheese plants in Shemakha and Ismailly, canneries--in Sabirabad and Geokchay, a macaroni factory in Baku, a milling combine in Agdam, and a plant for the bottling of wines in Kirovabad. By virtue of the construction of new and the expansion of existing plants, the capacities for the processing of grapes in the republic increased by a factor of 1.8 compared to 1979.

It is characteristic that the growth of the production volume was secured first of all through such an indicator as the increase of the productivity of public labor. During the five-year-plan it increased by 17.1 percent, including in industry--by 24.3 percent.

The agro-industrial complex continues to develop at high rates. The average annual gross production output of agriculture during 1980-1984 increased by a factor of 1.4 by comparison with the preceding five-year-plan. In terms of the purchases of raw cotton, grapes, fruit, potatoes, and green tea leaves, the republic already in 1984 came out to the limits planned for the end of the five-year-plan. The plans for the production and procurement of the products of animal husbandry are being fulfilled ahead of schedule.

The steady increase in the scales of production indicates the dynamism of our growth in a convincing manner. In industry, for example, 1 percent of growth during the current five-year-plan signifies an increase of its volume by more than 103 million rubles. This is one and a half times more than during the 10th, and 2.2 times more than during the 9th five-year plans.

All of this, naturally, has a positive effect on the further increase of the material and cultural level of the life of the workers. The real incomes per capita in 1984 increased by 19.8 percent compared with 1979 and the wages of workers and white collar employees--by 11.8 percent; there was a significant increase in the wages of kolkhoz farmers. Calculated per capita of the population, there was a 17 percent increase in the payments from public consumption funds.

The construction of housing and projects of socio-cultural designation was realized on a large scale. During these years, owing to all sources of finance,

houses with a total area of 7.5 million square meters were built and more than 800,000 people gave a housewarming party.

Comrades! Many good changes have taken place during the past five-year-plan in the capital of our republic--the decorated Baku, the city of glorious revolutionary, fighting and labor traditions.

One of the largest industrial and cultural centers of the country, it is as if it is growing younger with every day. The modern housing units of the new microrayons are organically joining the architectural appearance of the capital, the historically formed center of Baku and the [ancient fortress] Icheri-shekher are being restored. Industrial enterprises are being modernized, in which the working conditions are fundamentally improving. The service sphere is expanding. The comrades who spoke talked with satisfaction about this today. And this is gratifying.

To the concern about them, the citizens of Baku responded with an increase of their labor contribution to the formation of the economic potential of the republic. Having overcome the lagging that was permitted during the first years of the five-year-plan, they attained industrial production growth rates of 5.4 percent in 1984. As a result, the total volume of industrial production increased by 18.6 percent during the four years and during the past year exceeded the 6 billion [ruble] limit. The citizens of Baku coped with the socialist obligations undertaken with respect to the above-plan increase of labor productivity by 1 percent, and there has been a significant increase in the quality of the production being turned out. The production of consumer goods is being increased and there is an improvement in the situation with the fulfillment of contract obligations. The creative activeness of the Baku toilers is clearly manifested in the struggle for a thrifty attitude toward national economic resources and the strengthening of the regime of economy.

During these years, the workers of Baku received new well-equipped apartments with a total area of 2.5 million square meters. In other words, a city was built with a housing fund equal to Sumgait! The introduction of the new houses made it possible to improve the housing conditions of 274,000 people, or every sixth inhabitant of Baku. Quite a lot has been done for the further improvement of the material and everyday living conditions of the invalids and participants in the Great Patriotic War. This work will be continued.

Everything that has been achieved is the fruit of the selfless labor of workers, specialists, scientists, cultural workers, and our cadres, of the improvement of the guidance of all sectors of the life of the city by the Baku and the rayon committees of the party, and of an increase in the activeness of the Soviets of People's Deputies.

A worthy contribution to the successes of our home town is being made by the toilers of one of the oldest rayons in Baku--the Rayon imeni 26 Bakinskiye Komissary. Here they extract oil and build sea-going vessels, build machines and turn out many products of light industry. Here are concentrated dozens of institutions of science, culture, public health, ministries and departments. The toilers of the rayon confidently fulfill high socialist obligations and the tasks of the 11th Five-Year-Plan.

With every year, the appearance of the rayon changes, which extends for many kilometers along the Bay of Baku. In accordance with the instructions of the voters, a large complex of work is being realized: Old quarters are being improved, the Primorskiy [Seaside] Park--the favorite holiday place of Baku residents--is being restored, and new housing units are growing.

Glancing back at the path that has been traversed, one can safely say that quite a lot, indeed, has been done. But the party teaches us to be constantly guided by the Leninist precept never to be satisfied with what has been accomplished. In assessing the successes at their true worth, we must also perceive the unresolved problems and existing shortcomings, relate ourselves demandingly and self-critically to our work, and to do everything for its further improvement.

The party proceeds from the fact that Soviet society has now come close to the boundaries which in a certain sense will have critical significance. In all spheres of life qualitative improvements have become imminent, prepared by the entire course of our development and by the enormous creative activity of the party and the people. The meaning of these changes consists in the fact that today we can and must move forward, orienting ourselves toward the highest and most exacting ideas of socialism.

In the decisive sphere of public life--the economy--the party directs its efforts toward the completion of its intensification and a significant acceleration of scientific-technical progress. The main tasks in regard to the further development of the economy of the country, which also fully relate to our republic and to Baku, were thoroughly and clearly formulated in the speech of K. U. Chernenko at the session of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee on 15 November of the past year. The point is that the accumulated potential permits us now to raise and to solve larger scale tasks of the further rise of the economy and, what is the main thing, the growth of its efficiency.

In the future, too, we will have to secure steadily higher rates of growth of the national income, which will create realistic prerequisites for the solution of the multifaceted economic and social tasks and the increase in the prosperity of the workers. As before, a significant part of the growth of the national income will have to be obtained through industry, and this in turn requires the acceleration of its transfer to the rails of intensive development and the improvement of intersectorial and sectorial proportions. The improvement of the structure of industry, the ahead-of-schedule development of the sectors determining scientific-technical progress and, above all, machine building, must become an integral part of all the work in regard to the dynamic development of industry.

Responsible tasks will also have to be solved in the sphere of the development of the base sectors of heavy industry and the improvement of their technical and economic indicators. Energetic measures are necessary in regard to the acceleration of the technical reequipment of operating enterprises. In our republic appropriate work in this direction is being done, but it is inadequate. There is not the requisite persistence in the creation of new production capacities which meet a high technical level, in the introduction of new and highly-productive equipment, in the increase of the shift system coefficient,

as well as in the reduction of the terms of the development and output of machines, instruments and other products.

We must clearly imagine that without their solution, and moreover comprehensive solution, it is impossible to count on high indicators of efficiency and, above all, labor productivity. This is why the party organization regards the problem of the acceleration of the rates of intensification, the renovation of basic producer goods and the introduction of highly-productive equipment as one of the most important tasks of the further increase of the economic potential of our republic.

Large and responsible tasks confront the workers in agriculture and the entire agro-industrial complex in regard to the realization of the tasks of the Food Program and the practical realization of the decisions of the October (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. Our most important task is to attain the further increase of production and purchases of all products of agriculture and the unconditional fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plans and socialist obligations for 1985 and the five-year-plan as a whole by every kolhoz, sovkhoz, and labor collective of agro-industry. For this it is necessary to carry out the entire complex of work in the sector in good time and at a quality level. Of the greatest significance at the present time are the preparation for spring sowing, the organized execution of the sowing campaign and other field work. The chief attention here must be focused on the introduction of efficient systems of agriculture and intensive technologies and the increase of soil productivity, especially the productivity of improved soils.

The most crucial period of the wintering of cattle has begun for cattle-breeders. Everything necessary must be done in order to complete it in an organized manner, to secure the efficient use of every kilogram of grain fodder and the improvement of the care and maintenance of livestock, and to attain on this basis the further increase in the volumes of production and purchases of farm products, the growth of milk yields and additional cattle weights. We are obliged to work in such a way that, on the basis of the results of wintering, the republic would again be among the victors in the All-Union Socialist Competition of cattle-breeders.

Comrades! The solution of the difficult tasks of economic development requires the all-round perfection and improvement of the forms and methods of socialist management. As you know, during recent years the party has been studying this question thoroughly and has been doing a great amount of work in regard to the formation of a well-adjusted economic mechanism that meets the high requirements of developed socialism. At the present time, a large-scale economic experiment is being conducted in various sectors of the national economy. During the past year, enterprises of the electrotechnical industry of our republic worked successfully in the conditions of the experiment. During the current year, all enterprises of the AzSSR Ministry of the Food Industry and the Soyuzneftemash [Oil Machinery and Instruments Production Association], the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems, and the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building went over to the new conditions of management. Their share in the total volume of industrial production of the republic comes to about 15 percent. They encompass the enterprises of more than 20 cities and

rayons. If we take into account the economic links of the enterprises taking part in the experiment as well, then we can say that practically the entire industry, transportation and many other spheres of the economy are now being involved in the new conditions of management.

The essence of the task is for every worker to fully realize the enormous national economic significance of the experiment being conducted, to thoroughly master its advantages in the stimulation of highly-productive labor and in securing the combination of the interests of the collective with high final national economic results. For all of us the new phase of the experiment is a serious testing of the ability to conduct an economic search quickly, in step with the time, to increase labor efficiency, and to develop a creative style of management.

The work in regard to the perfection of the economic mechanism and of the entire system of planning and administration must be directed at the solution of both current and long-term tasks. We must secure not simply the elimination of bottlenecks and the moving around of the administration in individual links, but fundamental improvements, which make it possible to bring the entire economic mechanism to a qualitatively new level and, on this basis, to attain the completion of the intensification of the economy and of high final national economic results.

The further development of the economy is impossible without the rational conduct of the economy and the economical use of material, fuel and energy resources. Emphasizing the special significance of this problem, comrade K. U. Chernenko noted that the aspiration to intensify production, or, in other words, to attain greater production output with fewer expenditures with a smaller number of workers, is caused not so much by the fact that we are experiencing an acute shortage of material resources, but above all by the fact that our national economy has already provided a volume of production in the presence of which it is necessary not so much to expand it, as it is necessary to renew it in order to move forward.

Being guided by the directives of the party, the workers of the republic actively included themselves in the nation-wide movement for economy and thriftiness. The initiative of the progressive enterprises of the republic, approved by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, in regard to the securing of the additional economy of raw material, materials and fuel and energy resources, received broad dissemination in the republic.

At the same time, it must be acknowledged that in the work on the economy of material and fuel and energy resources there are still numerous shortcomings, and a significant number of enterprises fail to cope with the tasks in regard to their economy. They do not maintain the norms for the consumption of electric power and gas for everyday life. Many sectors and enterprises violate the established limits of material expenditures per ruble of commodity production.

It is necessary to establish everywhere effective control over the observance of a regime of economy in order for every enterprise to work during the current year for no less than 2 days on the basis of economized raw material and materials.

And in this connection, I would like to emphasize especially that the struggle for economy is not only an important additional source of production. It educates people, it intensifies in the workers a feeling of being the master and a solicitous attitude toward national property. For this reason, a completely new and creative approach to things is necessary to attain the broad dissemination of the initiative of the best collectives in the creation of above-plan economy in every enterprise and the introduction of personal economy accounts.

As always, the concern about the individual, with his growing material and cultural needs, has been and remains at the center of the party's attention. The steady rise in the prosperity of the people has been and will be the guiding line in our work with respect to the guidance of the socio-economic processes. This requires of the party organs and the Soviets of People's Deputies the elimination of shortcomings in all spheres related to consumer services. We are disturbed by the slow improvement in the state of affairs in trade and consumer services. The measures being taken, unfortunately, do not always yield perceptible results. There are many unresolved problems in the sphere of medical service to the population and the satisfaction of the spiritual needs of the workers. This is why we must strengthen the social direction of our plans and utilize all reserves and possibilities for the accelerated development of the production of consumer goods and sectors linked to services to the population, and for the improvement of the housing supply and working conditions.

During the present stage of the development of our society, the further strengthening of party, state, planning and labor discipline acquires especially great significance. Firmly following Leninist precepts, the CPSU regards discipline as a form of social relation which does not contradict, but, on the contrary, organically complements democracy and is a prerequisite for its realization. Without discipline, without a strong social order, our forward movement is impossible.

As you know, in light of the well-known decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the decisions of the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan held in June 1984, a comprehensive program of measures was developed in our republic, which are aimed at strengthening discipline in all spheres of the national economy and in all links of production--from worker to minister. In a comparatively short time, the work that has developed has brought perceptible positive results. By comparison with the preceding year, in 1984 the losses of working time in industry decreased by a factor of 1.6, in construction--by 21, and in transportation--by 31 percent. Important is also the fact that the reduction is taking place for all positions of losses--idle times, unauthorized absences from work, failure to appear at work with permission of the administration, and manpower turnover.

Nevertheless, as the results of the inspection-audit of the state of labor and production discipline conducted in November-December 1984 by the Committee of People's Control, the Azerbaijan Trade Union Council, the Central Committee of the Komsomol, and the State Committee for Labor and Social Problems of our republic showed, by far not in all enterprises and construction projects has the proper order been established and have the reasons for lack of discipline and an irresponsible attitude toward work been eliminated. In the structure of

losses of working time, the proportion of idle times is great which are mainly connected with errors in the organization of production and labor, especially material-technical supply. Not everywhere is the proper attention given to the broad development of progressive forms of the organization and payment of labor, to the brigade method and to cost accounting. We are still losing a great deal because of non-observance of the work regime by some state institutions and enterprises of the service sphere and because of distractions for the conduct of various types of mass measures during working time.

Discipline and organization are the condition not only of the normal conduct of the socialist economy. They are one of the most basic requirements of the activity of all links of society and of the conduct of people. The strengthening of socialist discipline is inseparably linked with the strengthening of the struggle for order and decency in the broadest sense. Wherever deviations from the norms of socialist legality and morality are permitted, where the principle of social justice is violated, there also cannot be genuinely socialist discipline. For when society, as K. U. Chernenko noted, "is able to clearly express, not in words, but in deeds, its irreconcilability toward unearned incomes, it thereby socially stimulates and morally promotes conscientious labor." And at the same time, any deviations, if they go unpunished, demoralize people and give rise to an unhealthy moral atmosphere.

The uncompromising struggle against such negative phenomena as greediness, corruption, the misuse of official position, theft of socialist property, speculation, and parasitism require constant attention on the part of the obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms of the party, Soviet, trade union, economic and administrative organs, and our entire public. The task consists in strengthening the united front of the struggle against the antipodes of socialist morality, in liably closing all channels and crevices for plunderers, bribe-takers, and speculators, and in involving all conscientious and progressive forces of our republic in this struggle. It is especially important to intensify the struggle against consumer psychology. It is dangerous in that it becomes fertile soil for greediness and an obsession with accumulation, it directs the personal activeness of some people toward unearned incomes, theft, additions, and direct violation of the law.

It is necessary to persistently improve moral upbringing and to develop the conscientious responsibility of everyone for the business entrusted to him and for the public functions being discharged by him. We must activate this work in every conceivable way, both through the further increase of ideological and educational activity and through the improvement of social and moral prevention and the increased strictness of social and administrative-legal control. And, what is the main thing, basing ourselves on the experience we have accumulated, [we must] form the active and vital position of the workers and foster irreconcilability to any shortcomings. [We must] not wait for someone to come along and correct them, but daily conduct a decisive struggle against negative phenomena and eradicate the reasons which give rise to them. This is one of the most important tasks of all our work with respect to moral upbringing.

Comrades! I consider it necessary to dwell also on some problems of the further economic and social development of Baku. I have already spoken about the high rates of industrial production attained during the past year and other

good changes in the activity of the city party organization. However, this by no means signifies that all problems have been solved; a great deal will still have to be done in order to increase the quality indicators of economic efficiency and of the industrial potential of Baku.

It is impossible, for example, to reconcile oneself to the fact that in the city there are still quite a few enterprises that are lagging behind. In 1984 alone, 17 associations and enterprises failed to cope with the tasks in regard to the volume of commodity production, 21--with respect to the sale of production, and every tenth--with respect to labor productivity. The improvement of the situation with contract discipline is slow. One can hardly regard as normal the fact that almost 40 percent of the enterprises did not fulfill the plan for the sale of production with regard to deliveries. And, you see, this, in its turn, has a negative effect on the economic activity of related enterprises and creates an interruption in the production cycle. Here, comrades, is where your reserves are, and the efforts of the party, Soviet, and economic organs, as well as the labor collectives, must be directed at their mobilization. It is necessary to create the economic and organizational prerequisites so that all enterprises in the capital of Azerbaijan would fulfill the plans in terms of all indicators in a stable manner.

Greater attention must be given to the whole complex of questions related to the development of the oil and natural gas extraction industry. As is well known, in recent years a great deal has been done for the technical reequipment and the improvement of the technology of field development. We have gone far into the open sea, where more than two-thirds of the total Azerbaijan oil is being extracted.

But today our oil workers are capable of solving tasks of a larger scale. During the current year, for example, they must extract more oil than in 1984. But this is by far not the limit. The certain stabilization of extraction in the old areas, the successful development of the Deposit imeni 28 April', the acceleration of the rates of construction of other promising deposits and areas, and the increase of the level of organizational work in all sections of production must in 1985 secure not only stabilization, but also an increase in the extraction of oil and become the main components in the struggle for more oil for Azerbaijan in the 12th Five-Year-Plan. And I would like to express the conviction that in the vanguard of this struggle a worthy place will be occupied by the oil workers of the Rayon imeni 26 Bakinskiye Komissary, the heirs of the heroic traditions of the revolutionary Bibi-Eybat, the founders of the world's first sea oil field of the Bay of Il'yich.

The work in regard to the production of consumer products requires further strengthening in improvements. According to the results of the past year, 32 enterprises of the city, or 18 percent of their total number, failed to cope with the plan. The low quality of products is especially disturbing. In the Baku enterprises specializing in the output of consumer goods, the volumes of defective cotton and wool fabrics, sewed and knitted goods, and leather footwear was higher than the average union level. No less topical are these questions for the enterprises of the Rayon imeni 26 Bakinskiye Komissary. Because of weak control over technical discipline, more than 5 percent of the inspected production of Sewing Factory No 2, about 10 percent--of the Sewing Association

imeni Ali Bayramov, and 7 percent--of the Shoe Factory No 1, during the past year were reduced in grade and defective. As before, the question concerning the involvement of enterprises of group "A" in the output of consumer goods continues acutely. In Baku and in your rayon, more than half of the enterprises do not take part in this work.

The Baku city committee of the party is now studying this question. A program has been outlined to increase the production of consumer goods in 1985 through the improvement of the use of presently-operating capacities and the involvement of additional labor collectives. A good beginning has been made, and now we must establish effective party control over the practical realization of the projected measures.

Comrades! Housing construction remains the most important problem which affects and concerns many citizens of Baku. It must be noted that, thanks to the measures adopted by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, the Council of Ministers of the republic, and the Baku gorkom of the party in regard to the improvement of the work of Glavbakstroy [Main Administration for Construction in Baku] and other contract organizations of the city, the plans for housing construction during the past two years are being fulfilled. This made it possible to secure well-equipped apartments for a large number of workers, and, what is the main thing, it proved possible for the first time not only to check the growth of the people on waiting lists who are expecting apartments, but also to reduce their number by more than 1,500 families. This positive trend must be strengthened.

The task consists in not only fulfilling, but overfulfilling the established tasks of housing and cultural construction. But it is no less important to thoughtfully study the questions of the long-term development of Baku, the creation of conditions for the steady increase of the volumes of housing construction, and the fuller satisfaction of the requirements of workers in regard to apartments. It is necessary to approach with interest the discussion of the general plan of the city that has been developed, in order to weigh its advantages and shortcomings carefully prior to its approval.

The difficulty of the situation lies in the fact that some rayons, for example, in the engineering plan are still inaccessible for development in the 12th Five-Year-Plan. There are also other difficulties, from which a correct conclusion must be found. And correct was the action of the administration of the city, on whose initiative housing units are now being developed in Mardakyan, with almost 6 million square meters, and in Govsan--with more than 1.5 million square meters. This opens up good possibilities for the development of mass housing construction in the forthcoming five-year-plan.

The question of the comprehensive approach to the construction of new units deserves attention. I believe that the decision is correct not to begin with the construction of houses on the large Gyuneshli expanse until the construction of communications and roads will be completed there and engineering structures will be erected. Such an approach will make it possible to create regularity in the erection of housing and the necessary preconditions for the organization of 2-year planning of housing construction.

We consider it necessary to speak also about another important problem--the supply of Baku with drinking water. Its acuteness is still not fully removed, although, as you know, quite a bit is being done in this sphere. During the past year, the first phase of the Second Kurinskiy Water Supply Line, with a 24-hour capacity of 225,000 cubic meters was put into operation; during the current year, still another line with the same capacity will be turned over; the construction of a third water supply line is continuing. Along with the construction of new water supply lines, a great many efforts and funds are being directed toward the replacement of water lines in emergency sections, the repair and expansion of the city distribution networks, the construction of new reservoirs and pumping stations, especially in regions of new construction.

In a number of industrial enterprises of the city, systems of circulating water supply and repeated water use have been introduced. In 1984 these measures saved a significant quantity of drinking water, the supply of which for technical needs of production was reduced by more than 20 percent. Measures are being taken to reduce the losses in the housing sector due to faulty plumbing equipment and intra-house water lines. The control over the rational supply of water to the housing quarters has been reinforced.

Undoubtedly, the measures being taken will significantly improve the supply of drinking water to the city in the immediate years ahead. However, these measures alone will be inadequate. Water is an invaluable national resource, and the Soviets, deputy groups and posts, people's inspectors, and the entire population are called upon to take a more active part in its protection. No one must pass by the facts of the wasteful and extravagant expenditure of drinking water.

Comrades! Certain work is being done by the party, Soviet and economic organs of Baku in regard to the further improvement of services of cheerful disposition. During the four years of the current five-year-plan, about 40 million rubles of capital investments were directed into the construction, reconstruction and technical reequipping of enterprises of trade and consumer services. Vegetable storage facilities, with a total capacity of 9,000 tons, were put into operation, as well as the trade and everyday complex Shark-bazary, a plant for the repair of radio electronics equipment, department stores and other modern specialized stores and kolkhoz markets. There has been an increase in the trading area of the stores and the seating capacity in enterprises of public catering has grown. More extensive use of progressive forms of trade has begun to be made. There has been an improvement in the trading service to invalids and participants in the Great Patriotic War. The structure of commodity turnover has changed and there has been an increase in the sale of goods of cultural-everyday and household designation.

At the same time, the level of trade and everyday service to the population of Baku is far from meeting fully the needs and requirements of the workers. In terms of commodity turnover per inhabitant, Baku, unfortunately, occupies one of the last places among the capitals of the union republics.

In spite of certain improvements attained recently, the plan for the retail commodity turnover for the four years of the five-year-plan for the city was

fulfilled to the extent of 96.7 percent, for consumer services--to the extent of 98 percent. It is impossible to put up with such a situation in the future. The city organizations and the appropriate ministries and departments must take the necessary measures to fully cover the shortage that has developed by the end of 1985. But, above all, [they must] pay attention to the increase in the level of trade and consumer services and the eradication of negative phenomena.

The work of the city transportation is improving slowly. As before, it lacks accuracy and organization. The network of trolleybus lines is not being developed sufficiently rapidly. In the future we must pursue a policy of every possible development of electric transportation, including the subway, and the gradual exclusion of buses from the center of the city. A decisive struggle must be conducted against violations in city transportation, of which, unfortunately, there are quite a few.

An important task is the further improvement of the means of transportation and the improvement of the road facilities of the city. Of course, this process is not simple. But it is impossible to postpone its realization. Its realization is required by vital problems of economic and social development and by the interests of the workers of the republic capital.

A great deal of work lies ahead in regard to the improvement of the activity of the public health organs and medical institutions. We must increase the responsibility of the administrators of the medical institutions for the organization of polyclinic and hospital service and the increase of the quality of medical services to the population, and we must put an end to negative phenomena in hospitals and polyclinics.

In Baku, as well as in the entire republic, everything must be exemplary--both discipline and order, both the sphere of services and the services--that is the requirement of the day. We have for this all the conditions and possibilities, both the material-technical base and the personnel, and, the main thing, the support of the workers. And the citizens of Baku are capable of putting all sectors of the service sphere in exemplary order.

Comrades! At the present time the reform of the general education and vocational school is being carried out in our country, which has become the program for the further improvement of public education and the communist training of the rising generation. It affects the interests of all of society and of all citizens and attracts into its orbit, one can say, the broadest circles of the public. It is necessary for us to attain the active participation of the collective of every enterprise in the affairs of the school and the creation of a modern base for the labor training of the young generation. Within the shortest possible time, we should appoint base enterprises for all the schools and increase the responsibility of their directors for the creation of conditions for the full-value labor training of the students.

In short, we are faced with a great deal of difficult work on multiple planes, which is an inalienable integral part of the activity of the party in regard to the formation of high ideological content, socialist morality of the masses. The growth of conscientiousness, education and the inner culture of people is an important aspect of the process of the perfection of the society of developed

socialism and the growth of its spiritual potential.

In preparing for the elections, the Communist Party of Azerbaijan gives an account of the work that has been done in this sphere, too, before the workers. We have attained quite a bit during the past years in the growth of the general education level and culture of the people. A large amount of work is being conducted in the republic in regard to the improvement of political enlightenment and economic education, and the work of the mass information, propaganda, and agitation media has become more active.

At the same time, we see in this work quite a few shortcomings and omissions. We are faced, above all, with securing the reorientation of social consciousness. The significance of the ideological-political and propaganda work aimed at this is extremely high. As comrade K. U. Chernenko notes, it is especially necessary to form in every Soviet person a clear understanding of the scale and difficulty of the tasks that are coming up, the willingness and ability to carry them out, acting energetically and full of initiative with the maximum result. We must more actively strengthen the scientific foundations of ideological work, expand its links with life and with production, and increase the effectiveness of political work among the masses.

In the solution of all socio-economic tasks, a large role belongs to the Soviets of People's Deputies--the basis of our political system. The party is constantly guided by the Leninist thesis about the fact that Soviet power is "power, open for all, doing everything in the view of the masses, accessible to the masses, proceeding directly from the masses, the direct and immediate organ of the popular masses and their will." The norm of the activity of the Soviets is the Leninist principle of the unity of legislative, administrative and control activity, extensive publicity, and the involvement of an every increasing number of workers in the work of the Soviets.

As required by the party, we must persistently increase the role of the Soviets in economic and cultural construction, in the fulfillment of the state plans and in the securing of the comprehensiveness of economic and social development and the correct combination of territorial and industrial principles in administration. The scales of our economy today are such that administration on the basis of departmental channels alone cannot secure its coordinated development, not to say anything about the solution of social problems.

And if, in this connection, we are to talk concretely about Baku, as a large economic region, then the Baku Soviet of People's Deputies and the rayon Soviets must manifest greater activity in the solution of the problems of the further development of the city, must extend practical assistance to the enterprises and organizations in the improvement of production, and must attain the rational utilization of labor resources, the economy of fuel and energy resources, the improvement of environmental protection, and the increase of the prosperity of the workers. It is necessary to conduct a persistent search for better and more efficient forms of managing the economy and the city economy.

The development of all aspects of the activity of the Soviets of People's Deputies is a most important party-wide task. For this reason, it is necessary for the party gorkoms and raykoms, through all methods of party influence, to attain

the increase of the effectiveness of the activity of the Soviets in order for the sovereignty of the Soviets, which is stipulated in the Constitution, to find its reflection constantly and everywhere both in the content and in the style of their work.

For this it is necessary to persistently improve the selection, placement and training of personnel, to energetically draw a line for the precise limitation of the functions of party, Soviet, and economic organs, and to increase the exactingness with respect to the communists who are working in the Soviets.

The preparation and the conduct of elections to the Soviets is an important stage in the increase of the effectiveness of their multifaceted organizational and ideological-educational work. The workers of the Soviet apparatus, the deputies and activists must constantly be in the midst of the events, must keenly listen to the voice of the working man, must persistently study public opinion and the mood of people, must react energetically to each of their appeals, and solve their problems and mandates with a high degree of responsibility.

The pre-election campaign and the subsequent activity of the Soviets must become a powerful lever for the opening up of the inexhaustible spiritual forces and possibilities of the workers, the formation of high ideological content, organization, socialist labor discipline, and the feeling of being the genuine master of the country in every individual.

Comrades! We will have to solve large-scale tasks in the concluding year of the five-year-plan. In all sectors of the national economy, the boundaries have been determined which are calculated for the efficient output of the industrial potential and the achievement of high final results along our entire economic front.

The year 1985 must become an important stage in the further progressive development of the economy of Azerbaijan and to the increase of its contribution to the all-union division of labor. We will have to increase the national income by 4.9 percent and, for the five-year-plan as a whole, by 29 percent, and the volume of industrial output correspondingly: By 4.4 and 30 percent. We are gladdened by the fact that, in the course of the broadly developed socialist competition in honor the elections, high results have been achieved everywhere. The plan for January for the production and sale of many of the most important types of industrial products has been successfully fulfilled. The growth rate of production volumes amounted to 5.8 percent as compared to 4.4 percent according to the annual plan. It is pleasant to note that the citizens of Baku attained still higher growth rates--by 8.5 percent compared to the plan figure of 7.7 percent. Labor productivity for the industry of the republic increased by 4.5 percent, which exceeds the task, the plans for the output of production of the highest category were overfulfilled, and other technical and economic indicators were also improved.

The toilers of the village are confidently increasing the growth rates for the production of livestock products. During the past month, there has been an increase in the state purchases of cattle and poultry, milk and eggs. The labor collectives of other sectors of the national economy attained good results.

Now it is important to maintain the rates that have been obtained. It is a matter of honor for the labor collectives and all workers of Azerbaijan to realize the crucial socialist obligation and by 7 November--the 68th anniversary of the Great October--to fulfill the tasks of the 11th Five-Year-Plan with respect to the growth rates of industrial production.

The solution of all tasks before us, the realization of the five-year-plan, and the rates of our movement forward will in many respects depend on how we are able to mobilize the spiritual energy of the workers, their labor and social activeness. The CPSU proceeds from the fact that for the party to be engaged in the economy means, above all, to be engaged in working with people who are managing the economy. The affairs are economic, the methods political--here, in essence, is the formula of party guidance of the economy. Its importance and significance have especially grown in our time, when--due to fault of the imperialist forces in the world--a critical, at times explosively dangerous, situation has developed. The Communist Party and the Soviet state, persistently pursuing the Leninist peace-loving foreign policy, are conducting a Titanic struggle for what is most important--the peaceful future of our Fatherland, for the preservation of peace throughout the world. The efforts of the Central Committee of the CPSU, the Politburo of the Central Committee with Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko at the head, and the Soviet government are aimed at the solution of the urgent task of our time--the prevention of an arms race, the limitation, reduction, and then the complete exclusion of nuclear weapons from the arsenal of armaments. This task is of historic scale. To prevent a new world war and to bring down the heat of the imperialist arms race, Konstantin Ustinovich notes, means in the present conditions to preserve life on our earth. The history of mankind has placed this difficult and extremely important mission on socialism. And the Leninist party and the homeland of the Great October are carrying out this mission with honor and are making a decisive contribution to the struggle of the peace-loving forces of our planet. Together with all Soviet people, the workers of Azerbaijan unanimously support and approve the peace-loving foreign policy activity of the CPSU and through their selfless labor augment the might and international authority of the country of the Soviets.

Allow me, comrades, to express my absolute conviction that, in the conditions of the triumph of genuine democracy, the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, the national intelligentsia, and all workers of Azerbaijan, will on February 24, with a unanimous vote for the candidate of the bloc of communists and citizens not affiliated with the party, again demonstrate loyalty to the cause of the party and their resolve to mark the forthcoming 27th CPSU Congress and the 31st Congress of the Communist Party of the republic with new labor achievements.

Allow me, in conclusion, to thank you once again for the high trust and to assure you that I will do everything to justify it with honor. (The speech of K. M. Bagirov was listened to with great attention and was frequently interrupted by prolonged applause).

* * *

Present at the meeting were the comrades F. E. Musayev and Z. M. Yusif-zade, and the chief of the Department of Organizational Party Work of the Central

Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, N. A. Mamedov.

In conclusion a concert was given.

(State Information Agency Attached to the AzSSR Council of Ministers)

8970

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REGIONAL

AzSSR SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM PREPARES FOR SESSION

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 24 Mar 85 p 2

[Article from AZERINFORM: "At the Presidium of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet"]

[Text] On 22 March, with K. A. Khalilov presiding, a meeting of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet took place.

Questions related to the agenda and the order of work for the first session of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet in its 11th convocation were examined.

The presidium discussed the 1984 organizational work of the local Azerbaijan SSR councils of people's deputies. It noted that the councils of people's deputies, under the guidance of party organs, in carrying out tasks established by the 26th Party Congress, subsequent CC CPSU plenums and the 30th Azerbaijan Communist Party Congress, directed their activities towards improved management in the realm of administration and culture, successful fulfillment by work collectives of planned tasks and socialist obligations, and strengthening discipline and order. On the whole, the practices of the local councils were characterized by efficiency and adherence to the issues, increased executive discipline, greater use of available authority and strict observance of the principles of a socialist democracy.

Great importance was attached to improving the activities of the sessions. Throughout the year 8,895 sessions, with three-fourths of all deputies participating, examined more than 18,000 urgent questions on local life.

Control of the local councils was strengthened over the activities of executive and administrative organs, enterprises, institutions and organizations. At the sessions over the past year almost 2,000 deputies' inquiries were presented to the executive committees, their departments and officials.

Much work was done by the deputies in their own elective districts. On the orders of the electorate, many questions were resolved involving social and cultural, and communal and domestic construction projects, and in the areas of improvement of services and public welfare in the various regions.

The standing commissions of the councils accelerated their activities. With

their participation, more than 9,000 questions were prepared and discussed at the sessions; and at the meetings of the executive committees, 18,000. The proceedings of the deputies, before the electorate, and of the executive committees before the councils and the populace, became more regular. Much attention was given to strengthening staffs and to increased qualifications for supervisory personnel of the councils' executive committees.

At the same time, the Azerbaijan SSR Presidium of the Supreme Soviet noted that in organizational work the republic's local councils still had definite deficiencies and omissions. A number of rayon councils do not give the necessary attention to deputies' inquiries. Several executive committees did not make reports at the councils' sessions and failed to regularly inform the deputies about the rate of progress in the fulfillment of critical comments and proposals. There is need for improvement in the work of the standing commissions. There is still a lack of attention being given to organizing deputies' groups and posts; to intensifying interaction between the people's control organs, trade union and citizens' groups; and to spread worthwhile initiatives and innovations of the deputies.

The following resolution was adopted after examining the question.

Work was examined that was being done in Sheki in the Tauzskiy Rayon in conjunction with preparations for the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War. It was observed that while fulfilling corresponding party and governmental decisions, the local councils of people's deputies, under the guidance of party organs, are doing much preparatory work for the renowned jubilee. Matter related to this date were discussed at the Shekinskiy and Tauzskiy Rayon councils of people's deputies and at the meetings of their executive committees. The councils of people's deputies, trade unions and other public organizations strengthened control over fulfilling legal requirements to provide social and domestic guarantees to those who took part in the Great Patriotic War and to making established privileges available to them. In recent years expenditures for pension and assistance funds to war participants and to the families of deceased soldiers have increased and more attention is being given to providing them with social welfare housing, medical, trade, and communal and domestic services. Local councils of people's deputies, their executive committees and standing commissions are taking concrete steps to elevate the role of war veterans in public life and in the patriotic and international education of the youth. However, one meeting took note that the work of the local councils of Sheki and the Tauzskiy Rayon contained various instances of violations of laws to improve services to invalids, all war veterans and to the families of deceased soldiers. In resolving housing problems, distribution of land parcels and the necessary materials for individual construction, a formal method of approach was sometimes permitted. In a number of places the organization of specialized services to invalids and war participants gives rise to unfavorable criticism. The standing commissions of the councils have not established strict control over this work.

The approved resolution recommended that the councils of people's deputies heighten their attention to war veterans and to the families of fallen soldiers; to raise the level of organizational and political work in the labor collectives and among the people; to more widely attract cultural and educational

institutions, local means of mass information to explain the universal and historical significance of the exploits of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War.

They have been entrusted to carry out solid practical measures for the further improvement of the physical and domestic conditions of war veterans and the families of those who perished in combat, to satisfactorily respond to their needs and inquiries, and to provide them with those privileges specified by legislation and by party and governmental decisions.

While discussing the progress in the republic on work in awarding the "Veteran of Labor" medal, it was stressed that many councils of people's deputies are taking measures aimed at complete and accurate implementation of corresponding legislation on bonuses. Last year the Azerbaijan SSR awarded this medal to more than 40,000 people. A majority of managers and the public organizations of enterprises and institutions, stimulated by the applications to have the medal awarded, declared a differential approach that takes into account the work and moral qualities of the workers and their personal contribution to public production. An important place in this work is devoted to popularizing the experiences and skills of labor veterans, their active participation in social life and in educating the rising generation. On many of the republic's labor collectives, as a rule, presentation of awards is done systematically coinciding with the summing up of fulfillment of planned tasks and socialist obligations. On these days of celebration, presentation of the medal is conducted in a triumphal setting.

Concurrent with these, the meeting took note of shortcomings and omissions in the work of rewarding workers the "Veteran of Labor" medal and specified means to eliminate them.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet investigated other issues for which it adopted corresponding decrees.

8504

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REGIONAL

TAJAK SEMINAR DISCUSSES PARTY DISCIPLINE

GF271918 Dushanbe Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 27 Apr 85

[Excerpt] The Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee held a republican seminar of the commissions of the party gorkoms, obkoms and raykoms today. The first secretaries of the party gorkoms and raykoms, the workers of the raykoms, the workers of the rayons subordinate to the republic in the city of Dushanbe, second secretaries of the party gorkoms, obkoms and raykoms subordinate to the oblast, directors of the department of the organization of the party's works, secretaries of the leading party organizations, and chairmen of the commissions of the control of the administration of industrial enterprises participated in the work of the seminar.

The responsible workers of the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee, the committee of people's control, construction and construction materials commission, Komsomol, leaders of the health organs of the republic, chairmen of the oblasts, city and rayon committee of people's control, and workers of the mass information and propaganda also participated in the seminar.

Comrade Nabiyeu, first secretary of Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a report on the results of the meeting of the CPSU Central Committee with the workers for party control, the tasks of the party commission of the Central Committee, the obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms of the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee for further consolidating the works of the party and strengthening control so as to solve issues pertaining to non-party and governmental discipline and the norms of the communist people.

Other speakers included the Tajik SSR Procurator Yu. N. Shcherbakov and Chairman of the Tajik KGB V.V. Petkei.

CSO: 1830/548

REGIONAL

BAGIROV PLENUM SPEECH

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 26 Mar 85 pp 1-3

[Speech by K. M. Bagirov, CP of Azerbaijan Central Committee first secretary, at the 25 March 1985 CP of Azerbaijan Central Committee Plenum: "On the Tasks of the Republic Party Organization on Further Perfecting Work With Cadres in the Light of the Requirements and Stipulations of the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] Comrades: The Extraordinary March CPSU Central Committee Plenum proved the inflexible loyalty of the party to the tried principles of collective management and continuity in domestic and foreign policy. Party and people unanimously approved the plenum's resolutions and the election of the loyal Leninist communist Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev to the position of CPSU Central Committee general secretary. With his dedicated service to the great Leninist cause and interest in the working people, rich experience and organizational talent, systematic implementation of the Leninist course of peace and construction, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, the noted leader of the communist party and Soviet state, earned a high reputation in the party and among the people and in the international arena.

Like all Soviet people, the Azerbaijan party organization and working people approved entirely and fully the results of the extraordinary CPSU Central Committee Plenum. They accepted as a manual for action the stipulations contained in Comrade M. S. Gorbachev's speeches at the Central Committee Plenum and the funeral meeting on Red Square in Moscow. These speeches comprehensively define the topical content of the party's strategic line of the country's accelerated socioeconomic development and the perfecting of all aspects of life in our society. The specific trends earmarked at the plenum and the implementation of the Leninist course at the present stage are consistent with the basic interests of all Soviet working people, which is what gives them their tremendous mobilizing power.

At meetings and gatherings of labor collectives, Azerbaijani workers, kolkhoz members and intellectuals have proclaimed their firm resolve to participate even more energetically in the implementation of the party's policy, to strengthen discipline and order, to upgrade organization and to achieve high labor results for the good of our homeland. There is no doubt in our mind that the working people of Azerjaiban, who have rallied even more closely around the Leninist CPSU Central Committee and Politburo, will honorably

fulfill their socialist obligations and mark the final year of the 11th Five-Year Plan with new production successes.

Comrades! The March CPSU Central Committee Plenum emphasized that the party will continue steadfastly to promote the social and economic policy formulated at the 26th Congress and the November 1982 and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums. It called for providing an increasingly deep and specific content to the CPSU program stipulation of everything in the name of man and for the good of man. The efforts of the CPSU and the Soviet state in converting the national economy to the track of intensive development along which, as was emphasized at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, we must reach the highest scientific and technical positions and the high world-wide standard of social labor productivity, are subordinated to this lofty objective. The planned development of the economy, the strengthening of socialist ownership, the broadening of rights and the enhancement of the autonomy and responsibility of enterprises and their increased interest in end work results must be steadily pursued on the basis of the further enhancement of the economic mechanism and the entire management system.

The broader the tasks our society faces, the greater the role of party members and leading cadres in their implementation becomes. The party members must set the example of implementation of civic duty, conscientious work and comprehensive assertion of the Leninist work style in all sectors, everywhere. As was emphasized at the Central Committee plenum, this applies above all to party cadres and party and state managers. In other words, it is a question of increasing the exigency and upgrading the responsibility of cadres and enhancing their practical and ideological-moral features. It is a question of cadre policy at the present stage. Taking into consideration available experience and the specific historical situation, the CPSU is creatively developing the Leninist theory of cadres and enriching its content. The party proceeds from the fact that the novelty and difficulty of the problems which are being resolved in the course of improving developed socialism and the increased cultural and educational standards have also raised the requirements regarding cadres on all levels.

On the basis of these principles, the CPSU Central Committee issued the party organization scientifically substantiated and practically tried stipulations on a wide range of problems of cadre work and formulated the urgent cadre policy tasks. Guided by the CPSU Central Committee instructions, the CP of Azerbaijan Central Committee submitted for discussion at the plenary meeting the question of the tasks of the republic party organization in further improving work with cadres in the light of CPSU Central Committee requirements and stipulations.

Comrades! On the basis of the Leninist principles of cadre selection and thanks to the great and consistent educational work done by the party organization, based on its rich revolutionary, combat and labor traditions, we may say that a powerful cadre potential has been created in the republic. During all stages in the republic's establishment and development, our cadres were and remain in the vanguard of the struggle for the implementation of the party's plans. The comprehensive work done by the CP of Azerbaijan with leading cadres, the struggle for upgrading the exigency and responsibility of

everyone and constant concern for the purity of our ranks became the most important factors in the republic's dynamic development during the 9th, 10th, and 11th five-year plans, which were noted by the victories achieved by the Azerbaijan SSR in the all-union socialist competition and the 15th consecutive presentation to the republic of the Red Challenge Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee. Cadre support of economic plans and sociocultural construction has become a reliable guarantee for implementing assignments.

We must emphasize that the question of cadre activities and their selection, placement and upbringing are always in the center of attention of the Central Committee and the entire republic organization.

The July 1975 CP of Azerbaijan Central Committee Plenum was of great importance in improving cadre work in the republic. Since then, creatively applying the Leninist principles and the richest possible experience of the CPSU, the party organization achieved substantial improvements in the qualitative structure and deployment of cadres. Many sectors of party, soviet and economic work were strengthened. Trust and respect and a concerned attitude toward cadres are combined with principle-minded exigency and strictness toward them and granting them extensive autonomy in displaying capabilities and initiatives.

Cadre problems are now being more frequently discussed at plenums and sessions of party obkom, gorkom and raykom bureaus and primary party organizations. The party bodies are guiding the process of cadres selection, placement and education more energetically.

The task of raising work with cadres to a qualitatively new level, with a view to ensuring the further development of production forces and production relations and improving the well-being of the working people, was set by the 26th CPSU Congress. We are fully confident in saying that the implementation of the resolutions of the congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums made our work with cadres even more systematic and purposeful. The approach to their promotion and control over their activities became deeper and more responsible.

Unquestionably, useful discussions were held by the Central Committee bureau and Secretariat on improving the qualitative structure of party, soviet, economic and ideological cadres, the work of law enforcement organs and control-auditing services, improvements in the system of cadre training and retraining, retaining specialists in production work, ensuring the participation of leading personnel in political education among the working people and others. The activities of the Azerbaijan Komsomol Central Committee on the selection, placement and upbringing of Komsomol cadres, the practice of employing in the local areas graduates of the Baku Higher Party School and the work of many ministries, departments and economic organizations with leading and engineering and technical personnel, secondary level cadres and the personnel in mass professions and young specialists were subjected to a thorough critical analysis. Cases of abuse of official position, violations of the norms of party life and communist morality and other improper actions

committed by individual managers are being subjected to sharp and principle-minded assessments.

The means and methods of work with cadres employed by the party organization have become more varied and profound. Democratic principles in their selection and placement are becoming increasingly widespread. The view of primary party organizations, labor collectives and the public is taken into consideration in promoting workers to leading positions. Leading workers are being transferred to equivalent jobs more frequently.

The practice of the critical study of the work of leading cadres during the period of accountability and elections in party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and people's control bodies and electoral campaigns for elections to soviets of people's deputies has proved its usefulness. Making use of such important sociopolitical events, the CP of Azerbaijan Central Committee, the party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and the primary party organizations are taking practical steps to strengthen with cadres the most important work sectors and to promote to positions of leadership fresh forces, people who have proven themselves well, young people in particular.

Changes and additions to the nomenclature of positions of the CP of Azerbaijan Central Committee and the local party organs are being made in accordance with the new assignments; problems of considering cadre-related suggestions have been streamlined; requirements of providing complete and objective character references of recommended cadres have been made stricter; the responsibility and requirements of the party apparatus concerning the comprehensive study of nominated candidates have been increased. Systematic steps are being taken to upgrade the ideological and theoretical standards and practical skills of cadres.

Individual talks held by party committees with leading cadres on most important problems of production and sociopolitical life of collectives are yielding good results. Extensive experience has been acquired by the Lenkoran gorkom and Nasiminskiy, Kyapazskiy, Bardinskiy, Tauzskiy and other party raykoms in discussing the work style and method of managers of soviet, public and economic bodies and party apparat personnel and the formulation of specific recommendations and wishes, and indicating means of eliminating shortcomings in a comradely atmosphere, frankly and principle-mindedly.

The Mingechaur city party committee regularly discusses the candidacies of individuals recommended for leading positions and their character references at meetings and primary party organizations. The Sumgait party gorkom uses the method of discussing at worker meetings the candidacies of people nominated for leading positions within the city economic, trade and public catering systems. The Nakhichevan and Nagorno-Karabakh obkoms, the Kirovabad gorkom and Azizbekovski, Nizaminskiy, Khanlarskiy, Dzhallilabadskiy and other party raykoms study the opinion of the public on cadres recommended for leading positions.

To sum it up, we are pleased to note that the republic's party organization, strictly guided by one of the most important principles of continuity in cadre work, has strengthened all sectors of party, economic and cultural

construction with politically mature, trained and knowledgeable leading cadres. Virtually all members of the nomenclature of the CP of Azerbaijan Central Committee are specialists with higher education. They have rich experience in party, soviet and public and economic work and have undergone good practical and labor training. Almost a full third of them began their labor activeness as workers or kolkhoz members.

As a rule, all managers of associations and enterprises in industry, construction and transportation have higher training, essentially in their respective areas, and the necessary production and management experience. Most sovkhoz directors and kolkhoz chairmen are specialists, graduates of higher or secondary specialized schools. Alongside the tried cadres of the senior generations, young and promising managers and economic specialists are growing and gaining experience.

The principles of socialist internationalism are being firmly implemented in cadre work. The CP of Azerbaijan Central Committee shows constant concern for the promotion to leading positions of members of all nations and nationalities living in the republic. We can justifiably be proud of the international leading nucleus of our party organization and the multinational composition of leading cadres.

The stable growth of the professional competence of leading personnel in virtually all economic sectors has been the main result of work with cadres. Most economic managers ensure the implementation of plans for economic and social development and act as able organizers and educators of labor collectives. Their ability to concentrate their efforts on resolving the primary problems and to find and put into action internal economic reserves and handle available resources has become one of the most important factors in the accelerated development of the republic's economy and the implementation of national economic plans.

The results of the first 4 years of the five-year plan indicate that the republic's economy is developing dynamically as a whole. During that period its national income increased by 21.5 percent and the volume of industrial output by 24 percent, which is higher than the planned five-year figures.

A characteristic feature in the development of the republic's multisectorial economy is increased work efficiency and quality. In the past 4 years the growth of labor productivity was 17.8 percent in industry. The percentage of superior quality goods increased and so did the scale of capital construction. Capital assets worth 12 billion rubles have been commissioned. Positive changes have taken place in the development of transportation and communications.

Every year the rural working people have fulfilled and overfulfilled their plans and socialist obligations for the production and procurement of all types of crop and animal husbandry commodities. The annual rates of growth of output in agriculture have averaged 31.6 percent for the past 4 years, which is substantially above the stipulations of the five-year plan. In 1984 the republic reached the levels planned for the end of the five-year plan in purchases of cotton, grapes, fruit, potatoes and green tea leaves.

Economic successes enabled us to implement specific measures for further improvements in the living standards of the working people. The population's real income has increased and its housing conditions have improved. Many sociocultural projects have been built.

The implementation of the five-year plan and the current plans and socialist obligations is the result of the dedicated work of workers, employees, workers in the agroindustrial sector, engineering and technical personnel and all working people in the republic. The leaders of party committees, ministries, departments, enterprises and farms, who are skillfully rallying the labor collectives and mobilizing them for the successful implementation of plans and socialist obligations and honorably justifying the trust placed in them, play a tremendous role in this respect. A great contribution to this work is being made by trade union and Komsomol organizations.

In the light of the increasing tasks of developing our society, at the present stage the CPSU Central Committee deems further improvements in work with cadres necessary. The party demands of every manager a profound understanding of party policy, the ability to implement it and to share his ideological convictions with the toiling masses and set the example of unity of word and action. It is absolutely necessary for every manager to describe social development prospects and to proceed to the solution of any problem in a party, a statesmanlike manner. Concern for the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and public production intensification must become an inseparable trait in work style and economic thinking and a subject of energetic action by soviet and economic cadres and all party workers.

Today we must self-critically acknowledge that not all party committees are engaged in comprehensive work with cadres, using the entire arsenal of training and education means or building it on a long-term basis, in accordance with the existing situation and the features of problems to be resolved.

There are frequent cases of haste and lack of discrimination in cadre promotion. Occasionally, untrained personnel and poor organizers, who are unable to display initiative and high practicality, or to work creatively, preferring to follow the beaten track, are appointed to responsible positions. Unfortunately, there still are managers who speak of the persistent implementation of party decisions while failing to make energetic efforts for their successful implementation, limiting themselves to promises. Frequently the lack of party exigency and poor control by party organs over the implementation of resolutions result in the fact that individual managers assess their own activities uncritically and try to excuse their omissions by citing objective reasons.

Some party committees have replace systematic efforts to study cadres and maintain live contacts with them with paper shuffling and a superficial approach to the study of people. Such is precisely the case in Zangelanskiy Rayon (Comrade M. Dzhabbarov, first secretary). No proper concern for cadre training and education is shown here. Almost a third of the 262 members of the party raykom nomenclature are without higher training. Only 41 percent

have agricultural, economic or engineering-technical training. The low level of educational work and poor ideological and political training of the personnel are confirmed by the fact that between 1981 and 1984 48 members of the rayon party organization were sentenced for whitewashing, account-padding and misuse of official position.

Cases of lack of principle-mindedness, a superficial approach to cadre selection and unjustified transfers have been allowed to occur at the Agdashskiy Rayon party organization (Comrade A. Bakhyshov, secretary). Similar cases have taken place in Lachinskiy Rayon (Comrade Ya. Mamedov, secretary). Major faults in cadre work have been allowed in some other party committees. The party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms must display greater exigency and principle-mindedness in implementing cadre policy. They must firmly block cases of promoting personnel lacking the necessary managerial qualities, who have not proven their worth in practical work or do not enjoy proper respect and reputation among the working people.

The party ascribes great importance to the political and practical qualities of the manager and to his competence and ability to ensure the solution of economic and social problems knowledgeably and with the lowest possible outlays. Topical in this case are V. I. Lenin's words to the effect that the decisive management sectors "...must be headed by people who are not only, unquestionably, loyal, but people who are truly educated and are tremendously able...talented people." We must be strictly guided in all our practical work with cadres by this Leninist stipulation.

Comrades! Our work with economic cadres is an important work sector. As we pointed out, as a whole, the level of cadres in the national economy is consistent with stipulated requirements. The majority of economic managers are ensuring the implementation of their assignments and work as able organizers and educators of labor collectives.

Thus, for example, on the initiative of the economic management and party organization of the Azerelektrosvet Association, a unified comprehensive plan extending to all areas of enterprise economic life, such as norming, accounting, planning, outlays, use of energy-saving equipment and technology, upgrading production quality and utilizing secondary production resources, was drafted and is being applied. Most production brigades operate on a cost-accounting basis and each one of them has its work chart. Here is the result: compared with 1983, material outlays per ruble commodity output dropped by 11 percent.

We are also familiar with the successes of the Azerelektromash Association. Within an extremely short time its personnel were able to formulate, compute and carry out a daring and inordinate solution: to carry out the full reconstruction of the enterprise without interrupting the production process. This was a difficult and risky yet the only possible way to achieve the fastest possible improvement of the developing situation. This enabled the association's collective not only to maintain its production pace but even to increase its output. As a result, from a straggling enterprise, the Azerelektromash Association has become one of the best in the sector and the republic.

Thanks to skillful management and the purposefulness of the collective in resolving the main problems, the Kirovabad aluminum plant, the kolkhozes imeni Lenin, Agdamskiy Rayon, imeni Kalinin in Ismaillinskiy Rayon, and imeni Shaumyan in Neftechalinskiy Rayon, the sovkhozes imeni XXII Parts"yezd, Mardakertskiy Rayon and imeni 1 May, Fizulinskiy Rayon, the Absheronskiy Hog Breeding Complex and many others are working stably and on a highly productive basis.

The dissemination of their experience and the rich experience of the best labor collectives in Moscow, Leningrad and the fraternal union republics should contribute to increasing the knowledge and skill of our cadres.

Unfortunately, we still have lagging sectors, enterprises and associations. Their study indicates that the main reason for this situation is blunders, above all the incompetence and, sometimes, the lack of discipline of cadres. In a number of enterprises of the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry, construction sites and many sectors in machine-building plants, auxiliary production facilities in particular, labor conditions and the level of technical equipment remain unsatisfactory.

The share of superior quality goods is growing less rapidly than desired. A great deal of criticism of production quality has been addressed to the enterprises of the republic's Ministry of Light Industry (Comrade S. Ibragimov). Why? One of the main principles of work with cadres--control and exigency concerning assignments, from the worker, foreman, and shop chief to the director of the enterprise or association, turned out to be neglected.

This year, the construction workers started working below capacity. Their production facilities are being used ineffectively. Capital investments are not being used. The railroad workers are not coping with their freight turnover plans.

Compared with last year, meat production has declined in a number of rayons--Kusarskiy, Sal'yanskiy, Martuninskiy, Agdashskiy, Geokchayskiy, Lachinskiy and Fizulinskiy. Dzhebrailskiy, Imishlinskiy, Mardakertskiy, Shamkhorskiy and many other rayons have fallen behind in milk production. Despite substantial reductions in their figures, many farms are still not fulfilling their plans for the sale of agricultural commodities to the state.

Major errors in work with cadres are being made by the Ministry of Procurement. Here cadre selection is not always based on practical, political and moral qualities. No proper exigency is displayed toward the personnel for the state of affairs in their assigned sectors. Frequently, some compromised managers are protected and assisted in avoiding responsibility. All of this creates an atmosphere of unprinciple-mindedness and subservience and leads to a variety of negative manifestations and abuses and, as a whole, adversely affects sectorial work results. The CP of Azerbaijan Central Committee deemed it inexpedient to recommend Procurement Minister Comrade I. Shamiyev as candidate for deputy to the republic's supreme soviet. We believe that he should draw the necessary conclusions, correct his errors and reorganize the ministry's entire work with leading cadres.

As you know, last July the CP of Azerbaijan Central Committee Bureau exposed major shortcomings in the activities of the cotton ginning industry and, above all, in the work of the Ministry of Cotton Cleaning Industry, in the selection, placement and education of cadres. Minister Comrade F. Salmanov and his deputy, Comrade V. Bogomolov were given a strict reprimand, which was entered in their record; Comrade D. Kerimov, another deputy minister, was relieved from his position and given a strict reprimand, recorded in his card. However, the ministry's leadership has still not drawn proper conclusions from this. As in the past, a number of shortcomings in cadre work exist in the ministry. The ministry is spoiled by unworthy people; cases of unprincipledness, haste and lack of discrimination are allowed to occur in the appointment of economic managers. The struggle against theft and waste of the public good and other negative phenomena is waged poorly.

We also must substantially improve cadre policy in the petroleum and gas extraction and light industries, in construction, transportation and agriculture. It is precisely the lack of purposeful work by some ministries and departments which leads to high cadre turnover and to occasional appointments of insufficiently practically tested people to leading positions. Work with cadres must be done systematically, consistently and on a long-term basis everywhere. The specific requirements of sectorial development must be taken into consideration; a contemporary way of thinking and action must be developed in managerial personnel.

Comrades! As mentioned, experienced people, suitably familiar with agricultural technology and able to work with others took over the management of kolkhozes and sovkhozes during the 9th, 10th and 11th five-year plans. Under their leadership, year after year the production of crop and animal husbandry commodities is growing, plans and socialist obligations are being implemented and the rural way of life and standards are being transformed. We are justifiably proud of the great detachment of talented organizers in kolkhoz and sovkhoz production, whose efforts were recognized by awarding them the title of Hero of Socialist Labor and high USSR orders.

In this light, it is impossible to explain the reason for the frequent replacement of kolkhoz and sovkhoz managerial cadres in Kasum-Ismailovskiy, Kakhkiy, Agdamskiy and some other rayons. This frequently takes place against the opinion of labor collectives and for subjective reasons and, sometimes, the prejudiced attitude of some managers toward one person or another.

We are concerned by the fact that many kolkhozes and sovkhozes still lack highly skilled specialists. Less than one-half of the agronomists in kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises and organizations have higher school training. Only 43 percent in crop-growing brigades and 54 percent in animal husbandry in production brigade managers are specialists.

Today favorable circumstances are developing to improve the entire system of work with leading cadres in agriculture. In accordance with the recently passed CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree, a republic higher school for agroindustrial complex management was established. It must become a true forge for training leading cadres in agriculture and for

equipping them with the most progressive means and methods of work, thus effectively influencing the solution of the entire set of sectorial cadre problems.

Trade and population consumer services are facing particularly grave problems of cadre selection, placement and upbringing. Unfortunately, they still frequently hire many unsuitable people previously guilty of abuse of official position. We are concerned by the lack of discrimination occasionally displayed in the promotion of enterprise and organization managers by the ministries of trade and consumer services and the consumer cooperative.

The CP of Azerbaijan Central Committee demands of Comrade T. Mamedov, minister of trade, Comrade A. Mamedov, minister of consumer services, Comrade Ch. Gasanov, board chairman of Azerittifak, the party gorkoms and raykoms and soviet bodies to take radical measures to improve work with cadres and adopt an exigent approach to their selection and rating. The labor collectives of trade and consumer service enterprises must be strengthened with managers who can harness their efforts for the implementation of plans and upgrading the standards and quality of services.

Allow me to draw your attention to the fact that we still come across cases of cadre selection based on countrymanship, blood relations, nepotism and loyalty to a person. This greatly harms the work and creates subservience, mutual reassurance and an atmosphere of total forgiveness and tolerance in collectives. We must continue our uncompromising struggle against such negative phenomena.

There have been cases in which individual leading cadres on the city and rayon levels, who have failed to justify the trust in them, have been helped to avoid responsibility and transferred to other no less important sectors, although the CP of Azerbaijan Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat have stipulated that a person who has failed to justify the confidence placed in him cannot be reappointed to a managerial position before proving his ability to cope with major assignments on a lower level. This principle must be observed comprehensively and strictly.

The party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms must not restrict but broaden the range of people among whom able and reputable organizers are sought and selected. It is precisely this approach that offers extensive opportunities for reinforcing managerial cadres with the best members of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the intelligentsia.

In order to achieve overall improvements in the selection, education and placement of leading cadres and national economic specialists, we must make more energetic use of a powerful lever such as cadre certification. Wherever this is done on a regular basis, positive results have been obvious: the qualitative structure of cadres has improved, their responsibility has been enhanced and lagging sectors have been strengthened with better-trained personnel. Cadre certification actively contributes to their creative growth and enhanced skills and professional knowledge.

Comrades! The soviet bodies are in charge of resolving important problems of social and economic development. The CP of Azerbaijan Central Committee and the party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms are showing steady concern for upgrading the organizational role of the soviets and their executive bodies and the comprehensive development of the activeness of deputies. The recently held Supreme Soviet elections for the Azerbaijan SSR and the Nakhichevan ASSR and for local soviets of people's deputies, gave a new impetus to the work of the soviets. The deputies consist of frontranking workers in industrial enterprises and construction, transportation and communications organizations, field and livestock farm workers and members of the intelligentsia. Politically mature and educated comrades with good practical qualities have been promoted to leading positions in soviet bodies. The leaderships of the soviets now include more economic specialists. Using their legal rights, and headed by the party organizations, the local soviets have begun to deal more extensively with production and sociocultural construction and communist upbringing. Their concern for the well-being of towns and villages has increased.

Nevertheless, the level of organizational work in a number of soviets is not entirely consistent with their tasks. One of the main reasons for this is the fact that some local soviet and party bodies fail to pay the necessary attention to the selection, placement and upbringing of cadres. Proper control over the activities of party members in soviet bodies is not provided everywhere. The role of party groups remains low in some soviets of people's deputies.

It is inadmissible for party committees to substitute for soviet bodies and make decisions on problems which are entirely within the competence of the soviets. We must persistently upgrade the latter's role in the comprehensive economic and social development of their respective territories, accelerate production intensification, perfect management and the economic mechanism and direct the work of soviets toward the fuller satisfaction of the people's requirements.

The soviets must be comprehensively strengthened with well-trained cadres. Party members and all personnel of soviet bodies must be raised in a spirit of high responsibility for assignments; they must strictly observe party and state discipline.

Trade union cadres are assigned to play an important role in resolving political, economic and sociocultural problems. They must pay greater attention to the development of the labor and political activeness of the masses in the struggle for the implementation of national economic plans and socialist obligations and for involving the working people in the management of enterprises, establishments and organizations. Problems of upgrading labor productivity and quality, applying progressive equipment, mechanization and automation of production processes, strengthening order and discipline and ensuring the more efficient utilization of moral and material incentives for conscientious and high quality work must be in the center of attention of trade union personnel. At the same time, the prime duty of trade union committees is to protect the rights and interests of the working people and to

show continuing concern for improving the organization of their working, living and leisure time conditions.

The party committees must assign to trade union bodies comrades with practical labor training in a production collective. They must steadily enhance the level of economic, political and legal knowledge of trade union personnel and responsibility for the state of affairs in trade union organizations by party members elected to leading trade union bodies.

The party raykoms, gorkoms and obkoms are accomplishing a great deal in the selection, placement and upbringing of Komsomol cadres, assigning to Komsomol work their best young forces. Many Komsomol leaders, who are party members, have been elected to leading party organs. Holding meetings with young party members working in the Komsomol and discussing with them the most topical problems of raising the growing generation and more energetically involving young people in social and cultural construction has become a good tradition. The 1983 CP of Azerjaiban Central Committee decree on the work of the Azerbaijan Komsomol Central Committee with Komsomol cadres and the discussion of the task of party organizations in the republic, based on the CPSU Central Committee decree "On Further Improving Party Leadership of the Komsomol and Upgrading Its Role in the Communist Education of Young People" helped to improve the work of party and Komsomol organizations in Komsomol cadre selection, placement and upbringing.

However, the great opportunities for the energetic social and professional training of young cadres in production and training young people by the best possible organizers, for their subsequent use in party, soviet and trade union and economic work are not being fully utilized everywhere. Young people who have not proven their worth in anything are promoted to responsible Komsomol work. Hence the low level of work in some Komsomol organizations.

One of the most important tasks of the party organizations is to raise a worthy replacement of the senior comrades. We must continually strengthen the party nucleus in the Komsomol, comprehensively upgrade the theoretical preparedness and Marxist-Leninist training of Komsomol activists and raise them in a spirit of principle-mindedness, modesty and practicality. The leading party personnel must regularly inform the Komsomol aktiv on the most important problems of domestic and foreign party policy and the local state of affairs and share with them their experience in organizational and political work among the masses. A profound knowledge of the state of affairs in Komsomol organizations, comradely responsiveness, attention and high exigency must become mandatory prerequisites for the party's guidance of the Komsomol.

Comrades! The promotion of women to leading positions is a most important structural part of cadre policy. "There is no doubt that a great deal more organizational talent and people with the skill to organize practical affairs involving a large number of workers may be found among women workers and peasants..." V. I. Lenin pointed out.

In the republic today 25 percent of all gorkom and raykom party secretaries are women. Women head one out of three primary and shop party organizations and party groups. Their number has increased in soviet, trade union, Komsomol

and economic cadres. Work in this area must be continued extensively and substantively. However, the number of women among leaders and heads of ministries, departments, enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes remains small. Even in economic sectors in which the majority of the workers are women, very few of them are promoted to positions of leadership. Let us look at public education. Women account for 53 percent of the personnel here, yet no more than 15 percent of oblasts, city and rayon public education department heads are women.

That is why the CP of Azerjaiban Central Committee directs all party, soviet and economic bodies to continue to pay tireless attention to the promotion of women and to be concerned with their training and creating conditions for their development. Unquestionably, this can only improve matters.

Comrades! In order to be able to strengthen cadres in the various sectors on a planned and systematic basis, we must have at all times available comprehensively trained and practically tested people, who could replace one manager or another whenever necessary or, in other words, to have a reliable cadre reserve.

Currently we do not have a sufficient number of trained and educated personnel who could be considered a promotion reserve. Many capable workers, skillful specialists and highly skilled workers with secondary and higher training and experience in production and social activities and many talented young people are engaged in party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol work and work in management organs, enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, establishments and organizations. The republic has 624,000 specialists in the national economy alone, including 328,000 graduates of higher schools. About 100,000 specialists are party members. This is a tremendous cadre potential which must be handled skillfully.

We must now promptly and objectively assess the ability of people and train them in advance for certain levels and areas of management work. We must make maximal use of all ways and means available, so that those workers included in the reserve can be tested in the course of their practical activities and trained at the same time; they must learn the art of management and develop the necessary political qualities and organizational skills. We must see to it that they are trained as members of the elective party aktiv and within the party apparat, and are given party-political training and practical experience in the best party organizations, frontranking enterprises and farms.

The Ministry of Industrial Construction is using an interesting method for training a cadre reserve. It has set up a reserve university whose students include secondary-level managers, specialists and trained workers, who have proven their worth and displayed organizational abilities. Graduates of this training course are included in the reserve of the ministry and its subunits.

The practice of working with the reserve cadres at the Ali-Bayramlinskaya GRES [State Regional Electrical Power Plant] imeni Il'ich is worthy of attention. The members of the reserve are asked to take over from managers who are either on leave or on assignment. They undergo regular training in the plant's shops

and management departments. Many frontranking workers are attending VUZs and technical schools while holding full-time jobs.

As a whole, the work done in the republic has enabled us substantially to upgrade the efficiency of the reserve and its real usefulness in improving overall cadre selection and placement.

However, this by no means exhausts our possibilities of further improving work with the cadre reserve. Some party, soviet and economic bodies, ministries and departments are essentially reducing everything to drawing up an official list of people considered candidates for filling specific nomenclature positions. Whenever the question of a real promotion arises, nominations are frequently reviewed.

The party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms must organize the development of a cadre reserve on a serious and profoundly planned scientific basis. The party committees and primary party organizations must display high exigency toward heads of ministries, departments, enterprises, organizations, kolkhozes and sovkhoses for work with the cadre reserve. They must be strictly taken to task for manifestations of formalism in developing such reserves. This work must be organized in such a way that every manager may deem it his obligation to develop a promotion reserve. His understanding of his responsibility for carrying out his assignments must be judged precisely on his concern for and promptness in training a cadre reserve which, among others, would be able to assume his own duties should this become necessary.

Far greater attention should be paid to work with deputy manager cadres. This applies to deputy chairmen of city or rayon executive committees, deputy heads of ministries, departments, associations, enterprises and organizations and party committee secretaries. It is precisely these cadre categories that are the natural reserve in promoting people to independent work sectors. We must always be concerned with their ideological, political, professional and moral growth, their gaining organizational experience and mastering the skill of managing people. This precisely is the true meaning of continuity in leadership.

Work with the cadre reserves must be structured in such a way that the cadres feel that their efforts and abilities are appreciated, that people care for them and that with active and conscientious work they could rely on the support and assistance of the party organization, the collective and higher management.

The party teaches us to value experienced workers and to consider in assessing cadres above all the way a person copes with his obligations and the extent to which he meets contemporary requirements. Disrespect for the authority and knowledge of experienced cadres, practical experience proves, can cause only harm. Continuity in the work must be ensured. Acquired experience must be used creatively. Continuing and comprehensive work with young people and newly appointed personnel must be done. They must be helped to settle themselves in their positions and to gain the necessary habits, skills and abilities.

One of the main prerequisites is to prevent haste in cadre problems and to study the people profoundly and comprehensively. As V. I. Lenin instructed, "...test and recognize the true organizers, people with a sober mind and practical cunning, people who combine loyalty to socialism with the ability noiselessly (and despite any stir or noise) to organize the firm and joint work of a large number of people within the framework of a soviet organization as cautiously and patiently as possible. It is only such people, after being tested 10 times over, who must be promoted from resolving the simplest of problems to the most difficult ones and appointed to responsible positions of managing the people's toil and as heads of administrations."

The study and objective assessment of the personnel and upgrading their responsibility must contribute to the further development of democratic principles in work with cadres. In promotion cases, it is particularly important to be aware of and consider the opinion of the primary party organization, the labor collective and the public. We must expand the practice of electing leading workers and enhance the significance of character references. We must see to it that they are such as to enable us truly to judge of the strong and weak aspects of a worker. The party committees and, above all, their organizational departments must take all of this into consideration.

Comrades! Ideological-moral and political upbringing is one of the most important components of work with cadres. The republic has acquired extensive experience in this area. The central committee and the party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms operate schools for the party-economic aktiv; the cadres are acquiring party political education at the Baku Higher Party School. They are upgrading their skills at interrepublic and republic courses, the Marxism-Leninism University of the CP of Azerbaijan Central Committee and in many political education and economic training units.

Party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol personnel and economic managers directly participate in disseminating and explaining party policy. They publish materials in the press and speak on television and radio; they inform the population of the work under way and answer questions. They participate in regular single-policy days, sociopolitical readings and open letter days. The number of economic managers who have become propagandists, political reporters and lecturers has increased. We must continue to perfect the existing system and to improve the quality and efficiency of all proven methods of theoretical and political training, closely linking them with practical affairs and problems of economic and cultural construction. At the same time, it is important for the various forms of organizational training to be organically combined with the self-training of our cadres, so that they may persistently master Marxist-Leninist theory and the laws of social development and be able confidently to find their way in the new phenomena of life, assess them accurately, draw proper practical conclusions and be able to apply their knowledge in practical work.

At this point, it would be pertinent to mention ideological workers. Today we have a significant detachment of trained ideological cadres--social scientists, lecturers, propagandists, journalists, workers in cultural and educational institutions and men of literature and the arts. They are doing

extensive work in promoting ideological and political education, spreading the party's words among the masses and ideologically securing the implementation of plans for socioeconomic development.

Nevertheless, not in all sectors of ideological work do cadres meet the strict party requirements or implement their assignments with total dedication. Frequent attempts are still being made to squeeze the education process within purely quantitative and formal criteria and evaluations. Particular concern should be shown for cadres in cultural-educational institutions, many of whom have a poor idea of their functions and are indifferent to organizing the cultural recreation of the masses. The share of party members in this category of ideological workers is low.

The high exigency concerning the moral appearance of the manager, an intolerant attitude toward any violations of socialist morality norms and party ethics, and an uncompromising struggle against abuse of official position and other negative manifestations are important means of ideological and moral training of cadres, which have been established in our practices. All of this has contributed to raising a new generation of cadres whose daily activities are entirely consistent with the principles of justice, objectivity, honesty and loyalty to social duty.

However, there still are workers who make use of the trust placed in them to the detriment of the work, society and the collective and who swindle the state. We still come across cases of account padding, whitewashing and theft of socialist property, which confirm the insufficient moral tempering and lack in some managers of a firm immunity against the temptation of using their official position for self-seeking purposes.

Last year, the CP of Azerbaijan Central Committee Bureau strictly took to task Comrade M. Askerov, minister of agriculture, and Comrade T. Orudzhev, minister of fruit and vegetable industry, for failure to exercise control, allowing account padding and misrepresentation of state accountability and failure to take prompt measures to eliminate exposed state discipline violations; it strictly reprimanded Comrade G. Gasanov, deputy minister of agriculture, and reprimanded Comrade Mukhtarov, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Viticulture, for the same reasons.

The Nakhichevan and Yevlakh party gorkoms and the Nizaminskiy and Yardymlinskiy rayon party committees took strictly to task and relieved from their positions a number of managers who had created the appearance of good work and deliberately misrepresented state accountability reports by padding accounts and whitewashing. The most malicious violators were criminally prosecuted.

The party committees and soviet law enforcement authorities must continue to wage a decisive struggle against such shameful phenomena and take the strictest possible measures against individuals who allow violations of state accountability and report discipline.

Groups of thieves were exposed in Fizulinskiy, Dzhalilabadskiy, Kazakhskiy, Pushkinskiy, Agdamskiy and Masallinskiy rayons; many farm managers in

Shamkhorskiy Rayon were apprehended. The current Central Committee plenum will consider the question of G. Veliyev, former first secretary of the Shamkhorskiy party raykom, who was relieved of his position as early as 1983 for major shortcomings in the work, and who was subsequently given a strict party punishment for moral unscrupulousness. He is currently detained and his case is being investigated.

The party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms must continue to take most decisive steps to strengthen moral discipline and purge our lives of all alien phenomena or encroachments on the interests of society and the citizens. Concern for the moral health of cadres must remain one of the main tasks in the activities of each party committee and republic party organization.

The CP of Azerbaijan Central Committee and Central Committee Bureau will continue to wage a systematic and uncompromising struggle against negative phenomena, all deviations from the norms of party life and our morality, and abuse of official position by cadres. The title of manager can be justified only by those who enjoy an impeccable reputation and set a personal example of discipline, honesty, decency, modesty, accessibility and responsiveness. A manager earns the respect of the working people above all in the course of active social affairs and through his energy, dedication, knowledge, and model behavior at work and at home.

Practical experience indicates that many shortcomings and errors and various types of abuses are the result of the lack of proper control over the work of cadres. "Checking the people and verifying the actual implementation of the work is, again and again, the exclusive crux of all work and all politics." That is how V. I. Lenin formulated the question. Nevertheless, it so happens that not only individual workers but entire organizations are not checked for a number of years or fail to report to superior bodies, thus essentially remaining outside the pale of control and criticism.

This situation must change. We must organize the work in such a way that every manager is always controlled from above and below, by the masses, feeling his accountability and responsibility not only to those who manage him but also to those whom he manages, to his party organization comrades, and must assess his actions and steps self-critically.

The main purpose of controlling is less to expose than to be able to correct things on time. These Leninist thoughts must be our guide in organizing the entire system of control and verification of execution. By promptly exposing and eliminating shortcomings in the work of individual managers and subjecting to principle-minded criticism their errors, we can protect them from committing serious blunders and maintain them in their positions. It is precisely in this manner that the party commissions of party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, the people's control bodies, the control-auditing services of ministries and departments and the law enforcement bodies must organize their work. We must enhance their role above all in preventing possible errors and misuses and strengthen them with skilled and principle-minded workers.

Let us note in this connection that work with cadres in law enforcement bodies has improved in the republic as a whole. A large group of experienced party,

soviet and Komsomol personnel and frontranking workers and kolkhoz members have been assigned to law enforcement bodies, based on recommendations of party committees and labor collectives. Many sectors in internal affairs agencies, the prosecutor's office and the courts have been strengthened with honest, principle-minded and tried workers. The struggle against abuses of position has been intensified and the process of removing unworthy individuals has been energized. The great majority of personnel in the law enforcement bodies are working conscientiously and with proper dedication, displaying courage and skill in the struggle against crime.

However, problems of cadre work in the republic's law enforcement bodies require daily party attention. Some militia, prosecutor's office, court and justice personnel commit gross errors and blunders in their work and sometimes collaborate in cases of abuse and illegal actions. Z. Garadagi and M. Gadirov, respectively promoted to the positions of chiefs of the Ali-Bayramlinskiy and Kelbadzharskiy internal affairs departments, took the path of whitewashing and creating the appearance of good work while assisting in the concealment of crimes. Within a short time they were removed from their positions and were subsequently criminally indicted.

Recently, F. Nagdaliyev, deputy chief of the administration of legal affairs in the national economy and the bar, Ministry of Justice, was caught red-handed receiving a bribe. A. Mamedov, Khachmasskiy Rayon prosecutors, made some illegal decisions, involving subordinates in this matter. V. Smirnov, member of the republic's supreme court, was recalled ahead of term for improper behavior.

We must be guided by the decrees of the CPSU Central Committee, "On Measures To Strengthen With Cadres Internal Affairs Bodies," and of the CP of Azerbaijan Central Committee, "On the Selection of Members of Labor Collectives for Work in the Republic's Internal Affairs Bodies." We must perfect cadre work in all law enforcement units and strengthen them with people who have been tested and are dedicated to socialist legality.

Comrades! Intensive economic development methods and improvements in the management system and the economic mechanism give priority to upgrading the skill of people, above all that of national economic specialists, managers of all ranks and workers in a great variety of professions.

The training centers for upgrading skills, which are operating in the republic, are not ensuring the solution of this timely problem. A study has indicated that on an annual basis less than 5 percent of economic specialists and managers on all levels are being retrained.

Reality itself raised the question of broadening the base of cadre retraining courses. We must resolve this problem within the shortest possible time. The republic needs an intersectorial institute for upgrading the skills of managers and specialists. Furthermore, each ministry and department should determine once again the extent to which the current cadre retraining system is consistent with contemporary requirements, eliminate the elements of formalism within it and implement efficient steps for its further improvement.

The Baku Higher Party School is facing major and responsible assignments in training and upgrading the skill of party and soviet cadres. Making use of their experience, the rectorate and party organization of the higher party school must take additional steps to improve the organization of the training process, enhance the ideological-theoretical and scientific-methodical level of lectures, seminars and practical training classes and more actively apply new training methods.

Graduates and future party and soviet personnel must be properly knowledgeable in economic problems. They must have a fully developed and modern style of economic thinking and have mastered the contemporary methods of party leadership of the economy. They must be extensively familiar with party construction problems.

There are many unresolved problems in planning the training of economic specialists, above all in sectors which determine scientific and technical progress. Our time urgently demands the training of cadres in subjects such as microprocesses equipment, flexible automated production systems, robotics, bioengineering, computer design and others. Such problems must be resolved without delay and the republic's Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education must review them according to stipulated procedure. At the same time, training in such areas in other VUZs throughout the country must be sharply increased.

All of this calls for a serious reorganization of the cadre training system in regular and vocational-technical schools. In this connection, as required by the school reform, greater attention should be paid to ensuring universal knowledge of computers by the students and organizing in the senior grades the study of the foundations of informatics and computer equipment and developing in the children the skills and ability to use it in their subsequent practical work. The training of specialists in these areas must be increased in VUZs, specialized secondary schools and vocational and technical schools in order to resolve this problem.

Supporting scientific and technical progress with cadres of talented scientists and highly trained specialists must become a subject of particular concern of party and soviet bodies and all ministries, departments, collectives of scientific institutions and higher educational establishments.

Comrades! To sum it up, let me reemphasize that the party has set historical tasks of global significance. Their implementation directly depends on the cadres and their competence, initiative and loyalty. It is precisely they who must head the struggle for the growth of public production, the advancement of socialism and the solution of problems which were not resolved in the previous stages of our social development.

The party has armed us with specific and effective means of resolving all problems: criticism and self-criticism, prompt exposure and elimination of shortcomings, and upgrading discipline, organization and responsibility. For us this also includes further improvements in the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee decree "On the Activities of the Azerbaijan Party Organization on Implementing the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of

Ministers and AUCCTU Decree 'On Intensifying Work on Strengthening Socialist Labor Discipline'" and the resolutions of the CP of Azerbaijan Central Committee plenum on this matter.

Today the CPSU Central Committee demands of the party members, all working people and, above all, managers to work better today than yesterday and tomorrow better than today. This is the key to resolving present and future problems. It is a question of the profound mastery by all cadres of the type of work style which has entered the history of our party as bolshevik practicality and is the opposite of paper-shuffling and meaningless meetings, verbosity and formalism. Practicality means initiative, responsibility and ability conscientiously to implement one's obligations and work actively for economic intensification.

Party, soviet and economic bodies, ministries, departments and their managers must decisively eliminate the waste of time and forces in organizing all kinds of meetings and conferences, setting up various staff and commissions, undertaking a large number of measures and issuing numerous decrees. Their activities must become better organized, practical, concrete and efficient. They must engage better in direct organizational work at enterprises and organizations and in the verification of the implementation of party decisions.

It is important for our cadres persistently to learn, as Lenin said, how to make a conscious choice of work ways, means and methods of struggle which would yield the highest and most durable results with lowest outlays. In a word, they must master the Leninist workstyle to perfection. Naturally, all our efforts, as always, must be concentrated on economic problems. Recently a detailed, businesslike and self-critical discussion was held on the way we began the final year of the 11th Five-Year-Plan, at a meeting held by the party, soviet and economic aktiv in the republic, at which tasks related to the strict implementation of plans and socialist obligations during the first quarter of 1985 and in the light of the requirements of the Extraordinary March CPSU Central Committee Plenum were discussed. The participants in this plenum are familiar with the materials of this meeting, for which reason I do not deem it necessary to repeat what was said, or describe the ways to follow in order to master new heights in economics and ensure the implementation of all plans and socialist obligations and, above all, keep the word we gave to the homeland to fulfill the five-year plan in terms of the growth rates of industrial output by the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Let me only emphasize the tremendous role and responsibility of our cadres in achieving these objectives and recall V. I. Lenin's statement to the effect that "the manager, the practical organizer is of extraordinary importance in organizing the work of millions of people." The CP of Azerbaijan Central Committee is confident that our cadres, who are tried in the implementation of major and difficult economic and political assignments, and who have rich experience, profound knowledge and great energy and are imbued with the desire to increase the arsenal of their work with new means and methods, will be able to ensure the further accelerated socioeconomic development of the republic.

Allow me to assure the CPSU Central Committee and Central Committee Politburo that the republic's party members and working people will make a worthy contribution to strengthening the economic and defense power of our homeland and will welcome the 27th CPSU Congress and the 31st CP of Azerbaijan Congress with new accomplishments (applause).

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REGIONAL

GAPUROV PLENUM SPEECH: SERIOUS SHORTCOMINGS IN DISCIPLINE

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 26 Mar 85 pp 1-2

[Abridged speech by M. G. Gapurov at the 25 March 1985 Communist Party of Turkmenistan Central Committee Plenum: "On the Tasks of the Republic Party Organization for Further Improvements in Work With Cadres in the Light of CPSU Central Committee Requirements"]

[Excerpts] Comrades:

These days all of us are still deeply impressed by the recently held extraordinary CPSU Central Committee plenum. The main, the strongest impression left on other participants in the plenum is that of monolithic unity and loyalty shown by our Central Committee and its Politburo to Lenin's behests. This was also manifested in the fact that Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev was unanimously elected general secretary, and the fact that the plenum confirmed the continuity and unshakable nature of the party's Leninist course.

The party members and all Soviet people know Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev as a noted leader of the communist party and Soviet state. He has rich practical experience. Wherever assigned by the party, Comrade M. S. Gorbachev worked with his typical initiative, energy and dedication, directing his knowledge, rich experience and organizational talent to the implementation of the party's policy and selfless service to Lenin's great cause and the interests of the toiling people.

The CP of Turkmenistan Central Committee Bureau has reviewed the schedule of Central Committee positions with a view to further perfecting work with cadres.

The primary party organizations have begun to study more profoundly and assess more exigently negative actions committed by managers. Compared with 1983, the number of managers-party members punished by party committees, bypassing primary party organizations, has declined sharply.

The importance of the character references issued leading workers, currently ratified at meetings of obkom bureaus and the CP of Turkmenistan Central Committee Secretariat, is increasing. The preliminary discussion of the

candidacies of people nominated for leading positions at primary party organizations, meetings of working people's collectives and republic's kolkhozes and sovkhoses is becoming the rule. The practice of a competitive system for filling positions and the certification of personnel is expanding.

Professional competence is an important criterion on the basis of which the CPSU rates cadres. This managerial feature is assuming great importance today, when a problem of tremendous political importance is being resolved--raising the national economy to a qualitatively new scientific and technical and organizational-economic level, achieving a decisive shift in public production intensification, upgrading production efficiency and ensuring the successful acceleration of scientific and technical progress.

Applying the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution in all economic sectors is closely related to improving the economic mechanism and the further growth of the republic's economic and social development.

Currently work is being done in the republic on a number of comprehensive target socioeconomic and scientific and technical programs: upgrading the efficient utilization of fuel and energy resources in the national economy, formulating and applying a republic system for quality control in industry, agriculture and consumer enterprises, developing chemical industry enterprises, increasing fine-staple cotton crops, strengthening the feed base of animal husbandry and developing viticulture. The question has been raised of organizing an East Turkmen territorial-production complex in Chardzhou Oblast and others. Bearing in mind the importance of these tasks, the CP of Turkmenistan Central Committee has issued personal assignments to some members of the Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat and republic Council of Ministers deputy chairmen to head the work for their implementation.

The CP of Turkmenistan Central Committee has increased its methodical and other assistance to the newly elected party committee secretaries, for the harmonious work of the party's apparatus and the level of management of all sociopolitical life in an oblast, city or rayon greatly depend on their knowledge and competence. This is also necessary so that the party committee secretaries may confidently find their way in the new features of reality, assess them accurately, draw accurate practical conclusions and observe the principle of collective management, combined with personal responsibility.

All of this means imposing stricter requirements regarding the professional competence of cadres, the level of their economic knowledge and their ability and skill to think creatively and on a broad scale and to act confidently and with an eye to the future.

The promotion of the best workers and kolkhoz members to leading positions is increasing with every passing year. Currently, they account for 33.7 percent of all party raykom, gorkom and obkom members and candidate members. All in all, more than 4,500 workers and kolkhoz members have been appointed members of the leading bodies of party organizations on all levels, including the primary party organizations. They are members of party gorkom, raykom and obkom bureaus.

In our work with cadres we undeviatingly observe the Leninist principles of national policy. The personnel within the schedule of republic party committees include members of the majority of national and ethnic groups inhabiting the republic. Deputies to the republic's supreme soviet include representatives of 13 ethnic groups, while 58 ethnic groups are represented in the local soviets of people's deputies.

Daily concern for the selection, placement and training of cadres has strengthened party and soviet bodies in the decisive sectors of the republic's national economy with politically mature, well-trained and knowledgeable personnel and enhanced discipline and responsibility among the leading officials. Today 96 percent of the personnel in the schedule of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee have higher or unfinished higher education; 16 percent have higher party-political training. Almost one out of three members of the nomenclature are under 40 years of age. Nearly 28 percent of all party workers are women.

However, work with cadres is not entirely consistent with contemporary party requirements. Central committee departments and party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms have still not succeeded in seeing to it that all republic, city and rayon organizations and labor collectives are headed by capable and authoritative leaders. The timely problems of strengthening lagging sectors with cadres are being resolved sluggishly.

No proper conclusions were drawn from the stipulations of the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum on strengthening middle-level agricultural cadres.

No systematic work is being done to develop an effective cadre reserve.

In selecting and promoting personnel, a number of party committees do not always make a thorough study of their practical and moral qualities. Formalism is allowed in individual work with cadres and no proper attention is paid to the objectivity of character references.

It would be of interest to look at the following character reference issued to a schedule worker: "While at work he proved to be a good manager and production organizer. He carried out extensive organizational and educational work to mobilize the collective for the implementation of socialist obligations. He is a good family man, responsive to his comrades and enjoys a good reputation in the collective."

We know that the party carries out its leading role in economic construction by developing the crucial trends of economic and social policy and organizing control over its implementation via the cadres. Particular exigency should be displayed in this connection toward managers of party bodies, ministries, departments and executive committees of soviets of people's deputies, which should set a model in observing the Leninist principles of selection, placement and training of cadres.

Reports received by the CP of Turkmenistan Central Committee indicate that some of them allow violations of party stipulations governing work with

cadres, abuses of official position, manifestations of protectionism and favoritism of fellow-countrymen and other violations.

Over the past 4 years 52 senior members of party, soviet, economic and law enforcement organs, included in the CP of Turkmenistan Central Committee schedule, were relieved from their positions and 116 were called to account to the party for various discipline violations. They include party obkom, gorkom and raykom secretaries, chairmen and senior personnel of executive committees of soviets of people's deputies, ministers and economic managers.

G. Annayev, Kh. Gafurov and N. Vol'mamedov, first secretaries of Dargan-Atinskiy, Gasan-Kuliyskiy and Kara Kalinskiy rayons, respectively, were dismissed for indiscriminate selection and placement of cadres, promotion of relatives to leading positions and major shortcomings in managing the party raykom apparatus.

By party obkom bureau decision, B. Almazov, first secretary of the Karabekaulski Party Raykom, was relieved of his position. He not only failed to cope with his assignments but, of late, had grossly violated party principles in resolving cadre problems and displayed immodest behavior.

Some senior republic workers allow misuses in resolving housing problems: they display immodesty in the acquisition and repair of housing premises and construction of new housing, and connive in allowing the illegal or priority allocation of apartments to relatives and friends. Major violations occurred in the allocation of residential premises and land plots for individual housing construction and the acceptance of completed construction projects, and figure padding and whitewashing at the Bezmein City Executive Committee. K. Kuliyeu, chairman of the Bezmein City Executive Committee, was called strictly to account by the party and was dismissed from his position for such violations.

Cases of immodesty in resolving housing problems have been allowed by other managers of soviet and economic bodies, enterprises and organizations. Several officials in charge of record-keeping and allocation of housing facilities of the Ashkhabad City Executive Committee were dismissed and criminally indicted for bribery and other abuses of official positions.

Unquestionably, these steps contributed to bringing a certain amount of order in this matter and played a prophylactic role in the education of cadres and upgrading their responsibility and discipline. However, we must frankly say that a number of party committees are displaying inadmissible tolerance of people who abuse their official positions. That is why today we would like to emphasize, once again and most firmly, that we must firmly implement the party line of increasing exigency and upgrading the responsibility of cadres for their assignments and their observance of the Leninist norms of party life.

Comrade M. G. Gapurov went on to say that the strict observance of the party principle of collective resolution of cadre problems is a reliable protection from errors in cadre selection. Party secretaries and bureau members and party committees as a whole must assume responsibility for the selection and

placement of cadres and the observance of the Leninist principles of work with them.

A great number of serious shortcomings and errors in cadre activities and abuses of official position and violations of party ethics, and even the commission of criminally indictable actions are the result of poor control of cadre work by party bodies.

Central Committee departments and party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms do not always verify systematically and principle-mindedly execution of resolutions. Occasionally, they do not study profoundly the daily activities of managerial personnel and fail to expose or strictly take to task the culprits.

Managers, party personnel above all, must take into consideration and weigh the consequences of their actions and care to preserve the trust of the masses.

Central Committee departments and party obkoms and raykoms must comprehensively develop criticism and self-criticism, promote in all party organizations a spirit of intolerance of shortcomings and strictly follow the procedure developed in the party on acting upon critical remarks and suggestions. They must increase their exigency for the attentive and comprehensive consideration of verbal and written addresses of working people appealing to party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic bodies.

An efficient method for the education of leading cadres is the permanent attention which primary party organizations must pay to their work. We must frankly say, however, that some managers, who allow errors and shortcomings in their work, try to avoid explaining their actions to the primary party organization on whose roster they are.

The manager-party member must be responsible for his actions above all to his party organization. The party committees must be strictly guided by this principle and see to it that it is implemented consistently and comprehensively.

The existing possibilities of improving the political knowledge and activeness of our managers are still not being used to the fullest extent. In some cases cadre training is still of a formal and instructive nature. It fails to provide profound knowledge and to achieve the main objective, which is applying theoretical concepts to practical work.

Some managers are poorly involved in political work among the masses. They rarely address the working people, young people in particular. Only one out of six managers of enterprises, farms and organizations works as a propagandist in the Komsomol political education system; they also account for no more than 11 percent of the total number of students attending Marxism-Leninism universities.

The Communist Party of Turkmenistan Central Committee departments and party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms must pay greater attention to problems of political cadre training. They must see to it that senior cadres in

ministries, departments, party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and enterprises lacking party-political training enroll in evening Marxism-Leninism universities. Daily explanatory work must be carried out among the working people and a healthy moral-political atmosphere must be developed in the collectives.

Practical experience confirms that the selection and placement of personnel is most expedient wherever the party committees show permanent concern for creating a corresponding reserve and study the people systematically, profoundly and comprehensively, singling out those worthy of future managerial promotions.

We must point out, however, that many party organizations limit their work with the reserves merely to drawing up a list of people assigned to training or skill-upgrading courses. We are not engaged in daily work with the reserve, for which reason schedule vacancies remain unfilled for long periods of time. This shortcoming must be eliminated faster. All sectors of party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic work must be staffed with people of proven quality, knowledgeable and enjoying a good reputation in the labor collectives. Particular attention should be paid to promoting women to leading positions.

The party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and primary organizations must show greater concern for improving the selection, placement and training of trade union cadres as directed by the CPSU Central Committee decree "On the Work of the Central Committee of the Heavy Machine Building Worker Trade Union," which was passed in 1983. The decree draws the attention of party and trade union bodies to further improving their work with cadres.

However, there still are many cases in which insufficiently tried people are appointed to trade union positions, subsequently fail to do their jobs and commit abuses.

Steps must be taken to strengthen all trade union units with active, principle-minded and well-trained personnel and to support all activities of trade union organizations.

The CPSU Central Committee always draws attention to the party leadership of the Komsomol, which is the party's reliable aid and reserve.

The CPSU Central Committee decree "On Further Improving the Party's Leadership of the Komsomol and Upgrading Its Role in the Communist Education of the Youth" formulates the basic trends in this important party work. The republic's party organizations are doing a great deal to enhance the activeness of the Komsomol and to promote Komsomol personnel to party and leading soviet and economic positions.

Nevertheless, the children of leading party, soviet and economic workers are frequently among members of the apparat, who have neither practical experience of working in a labor collective nor in Komsomol work.

Some Komsomol workers have abused their official position. Over the past 4 years more than 30 Komsomol workers were relieved of their positions for negative reasons.

A number of party committees still poorly study the work of Komsomol organizations or deal with problems of strengthening the party nucleus in the Komsomol. They do not encourage Komsomol workers to seek means of energizing youth activities. No strict system of work with cadre reserves exists. We must see to it that the most initiative-minded and best-trained activists, enjoying a good reputation among young people, are promoted to elective Komsomol organs and the Komsomol committee apparatus.

The CPSU Central Committee pays unremitting attention to strengthening the leadership of people's control agencies and to improving their work. The main trends in enhancing their role in resolving national economic problems and training cadres in a spirit of high-level organization and discipline were defined at last year's all-union conference of people's controllers. The party committees must continue persistently to work on strengthening people's control committees, groups and posts with well-trained and morally impeccable cadres.

High adherence to party principles, high moral fiber, competence, a feeling of responsibility and ability to work with people are expected today of all managers. However, even this is insufficient. As demanded by the CPSU Central Committee, today one must think creatively and broadly, act with perspective and find optimal solutions in perfecting the economic mechanism, ensuring public production intensification and upgrading its efficiency.

The appropriate heads of ministries, departments, associations and enterprises play an important role in this respect. Many examples can be cited of their efforts to seek and find interesting means and methods of work with people. In frequent cases, however, ministry and department systems are staffed with an insufficient number of competent and knowledgeable people.

Only 25 percent of all administrations and departments under the Ministry of Construction (Comrade N. V. Sheremet'yev) are headed by party members. One out of six senior officials in the apparatus lacks specialized training. Some of them are teachers, commodity experts, kindergarten educators or other specialists, who have nothing in common with construction. Only 27 percent of the 3,500 engineering and technical workers employed by the republic's Ministry of Construction works at construction sites. Meanwhile, 382 engineering and technical positions are held by practical workers, only one-third of whom are attending VUZs and technikums. Cadre turnover is extensive. The Ministry of Construction does not properly demand of managers to perform their official duties. Unquestionably, this adversely affects the state of affairs in the ministry's subdivisions.

Work with cadres within the trade and consumer service system in the republic (Comrades Ye. G. Rybalov, M. K. Nuryagdyev and K. Khodzhamamedov), the task of which is to meet in full the growing needs of the people for various services and to generate a good feeling among them, is a matter of serious

concern. Unfortunately, the number of complaints and reprimands concerning the personnel in these sectors are diminishing.

The necessary attention is not being paid to competitive job replacements, the reappointment of VUZ teachers for another term and the certification of postgraduate students within the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education System (Comrade S. N. Muradov). Reasons for no-shows at jobs and the poor retention of young specialists, who are graduates of higher and secondary schools, are being insufficiently studied.

Gosplan, the Ministry of Higher Education and the oblast and city rayon soviet of people's deputies must see to it that every specialist shows up at his appointed job and remains on the job.

The republic's Ministry of Education and the State Committee for Vocational-Technical Education (Comrades M. A. Aliyeva and N. B. Bayramsakhatov) must improve work with cadres in order to upgrade the level of general education training and vocational guidance of students. There should be no cases of pedagogical staffs being headed by incompetent and weak cadres or by people who commit various violations of the law or misuse their official position.

In addition to other shortcomings, the results of omissions in work with cadres are nonfulfillment of assignments on increasing the volume of output and improving labor productivity by some ministries, departments and enterprises, allowing unjustified lowering of plans and failure to fulfill procurement obligations. The ministries of light and local industries, the Turkmen SSR Fishing Industry Administration as a whole, the Chardzhou Chemical Plant, the Turkmenmebel' and Chelekenmorneftegazprom associations and the Nebit-Dag iodine and Cheleken chemical plants have not fulfilled their assignments for the first 4 years of the five-year plan for growth of industrial output.

This year, 30 enterprises will fail to fulfill their volume of output plan; 20 percent of all enterprises will not fulfill their increased labor productivity and contractual obligation plans. The largest number of straggling enterprises are in Chardzhou and Krasnovodsk oblasts and under the ministries of light, cotton cleaning and meat and dairy industries.

The ministries of the construction materials industry, light, local and meat and dairy industries and land reclamation and water resources and Krasnovodsk, Mary and Tashauz oblasts failed to reach the stipulated growth rates of industrial output.

The growing needs of the national economy for transportation services is not being met in full. Transportation facilities are being used inefficiently. The republic's population is justifiably critical of passenger transportation work. There is a great deal of idling of freight cars.

Major omissions exist in the work of consumer service enterprises, trade and the housing and communal economy. This year's cold winter exposed the poor preparations for it by the Ministry of Municipal Services and the Ashkhabad, Krasnovodsk and other city executive committees. In these towns, some

residential buildings, schools and kindergartens were left without heat as a result of the poor state of preparedness of heat supply systems and boiler rooms, due to the negligence and weak control over the activities of the respective organizations on the part of the management of the Ministry of Municipal Services and city executive committees (Comrades Orezmamedov, E. Bogdasarov and A. Begdzhahov). Equally worrisome is the fact that the cadres in charge of heat and water supply services have become inured to being criticized and take no effective steps to prevent breakdowns.

Central committee departments and party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and primary party organizations must see to it that all leading positions are staffed by people who are loyal to the party's cause and are mature, knowledgeable, efficient and competent. Exigency toward leading cadres must be increased in order to ensure the strict implementation of planned assignments and socialist obligations; intolerance should be displayed toward any attempts to avoid their implementation. The activities of economic managers and their practical and political qualities must be judged on the basis of the main criterion: end work results and the plan's implementation.

The party should assume control over the entire system of upgrading cadres skills and see to it that every manager systematically upgrade his professional standards, apply progressive experience in economic management and use it skillfully in practical work.

Party committees must pay particular attention to economic cadres of enterprises operating under the conditions of the economic experiment. This requires not only effective party control over the implementation of the stipulations of the experiment but also giving extensive help to managers in the implementation of their assignments and encourage the energetic and interested participation of labor collectives in ensuring the success of the work under the new economic management conditions.

Work with managers of cost-accounting brigades, which are the main form of labor organization at enterprises, must be intensified. The training of brigade leaders must be properly organized in order to develop in them modern ways of economic thinking and new concepts relative to the ways and possibilities provided by cost-accounting and for further development.

You and I discussed in detail at the 5 March 1985 republic conference of personnel of the agroindustrial complex the major shortcomings in the development of agriculture. We must take all the necessary measures to ensure the successful implementation not only of the 1985 plans but also the socialist obligations on sales to the state of crop and animal husbandry output.

Party committees and soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic organizations must actively implement the stipulations of the extraordinary March CPSU Central Committee Plenum. They must successfully implement the plans for this year's economic and social development and secure a confident start for the next 5-year period.

It is important to implement steps to ensure the full utilization of production capacities, convert basic equipment to two-shift work, ensure the implementation of assignments on lowering outlays of raw and other materials and fuel-energy resources, and work no less than 2 days a year with saved resources. Particular attention should be paid to the production of high-quality consumer goods.

In order to achieve all of this, we must energize the activities of the apparatus of the republic's council of ministers, ministries, state committees and departments and executive committees of local soviets of people's deputies. In addition to performing its legislative functions, the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium should provide greater control over the observance of laws by ministries and departments. Greater attention should be paid to perfecting the activities of local soviets and to ensuring the full exercise of their regional rights and powers; they must strengthen their ties with the broad toiling masses and carry out voters' instructions.

Our time demands intensive creative work by all party organizations from top to bottom. In all sectors, always and everywhere, the party members must set the example of implementing one's duty, conscientious work for the good of society and comprehensive assertion of the Leninist style at work. This applies above all to party cadres and party and state managers.

The extraordinary March CPSU Central Committee Plenum reasserted the fact that the party will steadfastly pursue a line of increased exigency and enhancing the responsibility of cadres for assignments. We must continue to perfect the workstyle and methods of the CP of Turkmenistan Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat, Supreme Soviet Presidium and Republic Council of Ministers, ministries, departments, party committees, local soviets and trade union, Komsomol and other public organizations in the spirit of the requirements of the 26th Party Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

It would be difficult to overestimate the role and significance of the personal participation of leading party, soviet and economic cadres in all areas of ideological work.

Party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, primary party organizations and all leading cadres must make skillful use of the rich arsenal of ways, means and methods of organizational and ideological work in order to mobilize the party members, the working people and all labor collectives for the implementation of the party's assignments. They must show constant concern for the ideological, labor and moral training and the military-patriotic and international upbringing of the working people and, on this basis, steadily raise the cadres in a spirit of boundless loyalty to the communist party and its bright ideals.

The editors of newspapers and journals and the radio and television must systematically sum up and cover the work of party, trade union and Komsomol organizations with cadres. They must regularly describe their comprehensive efforts and harness the cadres for the successful implementation of the 1985 national economic plans.

"Today," Comrade M. S. Gorbachev emphasizes, "the main thing is to be able to channel the party's stipulations into practical solutions and real actions and persistently work for their implementation.... It is a question of the profound mastery by cadres of the type of workstyle which has entered our party's history as bolshevik efficiency and is the exact opposite of paper-shuffling and unnecessary meetings, empty talk and formalism."

M. G. Gapurov expressed the confidence that the republic party organization, headed by the CPSU Leninist Central Committee and Politburo, will improve work with cadres, upgrade their role and responsibility for assignments and achieve new successes in economic and cultural construction and worthily welcome the 27th CPSU Congress.

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KUNAYEV ADDRESSES KAZAKH SSR CP PLENUM

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 28 Mar 85 pp 1-3

[Speech by D. A. Kunayev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and CP of Kazakhstan Central Committee first secretary: "On the Tasks of the Republic's Party Organizations for Further Advancement in the Work With Cadres in the Light of the Requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress and Subsequent CPSU Central Committee Plenums"; abridged]

[Text] Comrades:

The party members and all working people of Kazakhstan welcomed with warm approval the decisions of the extraordinary March 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the unanimous election of Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, the noted leader of the communist party and Soviet state, to the position of general secretary of our party's Central Committee.

The people of Kazakhstan know Mikhail Sergeyevich as a talented organizer and initiative-minded and energetic leader, who has dedicated his knowledge and rich experience to the interests of the toiling people and selfless service to the great Leninist cause.

The extraordinary CPSU Central Committee plenum and the speech delivered at the plenum by Comrade M. S. Gorbachev reasserted the strong unity between the CPSU and the Soviet people, the unbreakable monolithic unity in party ranks and the immutable strategic course formulated at the 26th Congress and the November 1982 and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, and the continuity in resolving problems of the further strengthening of the economic, spiritual and defense power of the country.

The results of the March Central Committee Plenum met with broad international response. They enhanced even further the prestige and reputation of our homeland in the world arena and the influence of CPSU and Soviet government policy on world events.

Our duty is to explain extensively and creatively the plenum's materials and to work persistently and efficiently on resolving the problems formulated by Comrade M. S. Gorbachev, making them the base of our entire organizational and

political work among the masses and ensuring the strict implementation of plans and assignments in the current five-year plan.

Comrades:

At this CP of Kazakhstan Central Committee plenum we must consider one of the most topical problems in the party's comprehensive activities.

I am referring to all-round improvements of work with cadres and enhancing their role in resolving problems of socioeconomic and cultural development and communist upbringing of the working people or, in other words, to cadre policy, the purpose of which, as seen by V. I. Lenin, was for management always to remain in the hands of "...entirely competent workers who could guarantee success."

In this connection, the speaker noted, let us point out first of all that under the leadership of the CPSU Central Committee the Kazakhstan party organization grew up organizationally. It was tempered ideologically and has become a powerful force and major mobilizing factor. Rallying within its ranks almost 800,000 party members and candidate members, throughout all stages in our history it has been and remains a consistent promoter of CPSU Leninist national policy.

It is precisely thanks to this life-asserting policy that, within the fraternal family of peoples of our powerful union, Soviet Kazakhstan has reached the present heights of its socioeconomic and spiritual development.

The party members in Kazakhstan have recorded many outstanding pages in the chronicles of the constructive accomplishments of party and people. The heroic virgin land epic, the huge construction projects of the fuel and energy complex, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy and chemistry and petrochemistry, and the huge areas of revived reclaimed land and scientific and cultural accomplishments, along with many other successes, present the great panoramic view of their constructive toil.

New towns and rayons are appearing on the republic's map. Special-purpose production sectors are developing, marking the role and significance of today's Kazakhstan in the all-union division of labor.

We have a tremendous cadre potential able to engage in daily planned work for the implementation of the party's decisions and raising to a new qualitative level the republic's powerful production forces, so that they may serve Soviet society even better.

In this connection, Comrade D. A. Kunayev noted that, guided by the historical resolutions of the 26th Party Congress and the November 1982 and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, and the 15th Communist Party of Kazakhstan Congress, the party members and all people of Kazakhstan are focusing their efforts above all on the further intensification of the national economy and the comprehensive growth of production efficiency and quality.

The volume of industrial commodity output for the republic at large increased by 13.6 percent in the first 4 years of the five-year plan. Above-plan sales of such commodities totaled 765 million rubles. The highest growth rates were achieved by Aktyubinsk, Mangyshlak, Tselinograd, North Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, and Alma-Ata oblasts.

The national income increased. About 40 billion rubles were invested in national economic development. More than 300 new enterprises, shops and production facilities, armed with the most advanced equipment, were commissioned. The working people were given almost 25 million square meters of housing, hundreds of schools, kindergartens and polyclinics and other sociocultural projects.

The rural working people had to work under exceptionally difficult conditions. Nevertheless, in the first 4 years more than 3 billion poods of Kazakhstan grain were poured into the homeland's granaries. Rice procurement assignments were met and the five-year plan was completed ahead of schedule for corn grain deliveries.

Production and procurement volumes for potatoes and vegetables and many other crops increased. Meat, milk, wool and egg production is increasing steadily. Extensive land reclamation is under way as was described in detail at the previous 15th CP of Kazakhstan Central Committee Plenum.

This five-year plan we have been able to resolve a number of important problems of improving the service industry. Trade, household and medical services to the population are improving and the people's prosperity is growing.

All of this is the result of the dedicated and united efforts of workers, kolkhoz members, engineering and technical personnel, production masters and specialists in all units and sectors. This is a worthy result of the extensive organizational and political work done by party, soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol organs and all our cadres.

Based on previous accomplishments, today the CPSU Central Committee sets the CP of Kazakhstan new responsible and honorable assignments on the implementation of the Food and Energy Programs. These assignments are becoming increasingly greater and more difficult.

Our common duty is to go to the 27th CPSU Congress with high indicators in all communist construction sectors.

After analyzing in detail the development of all economic sectors in the republic and emphasizing the leading role of cadres in this area, the speaker pointed out that the main thing is successfully to implement the final year's plans and obligations and to lay firm and reliable foundations for the 12th Five-Year Plan. We must work in such a way as to guarantee the stable growth of industrial and agricultural output and ensure the further development of capital construction, the entire transportation system, culture and way of life.

As Comrade M. S. Gorbachev emphasized at the March CPSU Central Committee Plenum, "the present demands the intensive and creative work of all party organizations from top to bottom. In all sectors, everywhere the party members must set the example of the implementation of civic duty and conscientious work for the good of society. They must comprehensively assert the Leninist style in their work. This applies above all to party cadres and party and state managers."

That is why today, more than ever before, we must critically interpret our accomplishments and formulate a system of steps which would guarantee the elimination of shortcomings, the further development of the entire national economic complex and the intensified struggle against sluggishness and irresponsibility and comprehensively ensure total organization and model order.

What should be done in the first place?

Above all, most serious attention should be paid to eliminating the negative consequences which hold back the implementation of plans. In this connection, the speaker criticized the work of industry in Dzhezkazgan, Karaganda, Kokchetav, Kustanay and Chimkent oblasts and the ministries of nonferrous metallurgy, agricultural construction and construction of heavy industry enterprises and Goskomsel'khoshtekhnika.

The republic's Ministry of Power and Electrification (Comrade Kazachkov) failed to ensure reliable power supplies and allowed numerous failures to supply consumers, which resulted in tangible output losses. The railroad administrations are exerting great stress in hauling economic freight. The proper maintenance of spurs and intraplant tracks and loading and unloading areas has not been organized. Greater activeness must be shown in the elimination of these and other shortcomings.

In order to ensure the strict implementation of the stipulated pace of industrial development, we must closely consider problems of mastering new capacities and using basic productive capital. The efficient and fast solution of such problems is one of the major industrial intensification methods. It must permanently remain in the focal point of attention of all ministries, economic managements and party committees.

The speaker emphasized the particular need for substantially accelerating scientific and technical progress in all areas of our multisectorial economy, intensifying the scale of mechanization and automation of production processes and the radical technical retooling of a number of sectors and upgrading their technical-economic and engineering standards.

Insufficient attention is being paid to the development of highly efficient resource-saving technologies. In this connection, principle-minded criticism was addressed to the Ministry of Light Industry (Comrade Dzhomartov), which failed to ensure the use of new technology in the production of unwoven fabrics, and the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry (Comrade Beysenov) which failed to improve cement production.

Unquestionably, avoiding difficulties and imbalances in the republic's multisectorial economy is no simple matter. The problem, however, essentially lies elsewhere. Socialist enterprise must be displayed more energetically. Internal reserves must be found, bottlenecks must be widened persistently and the strict implementation of plans must be ensured. The importance of such work was enhanced by the fact that at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, Comrade M. S. Gorbachev called for reaching the most advanced scientific and technical positions and highest worldwide level in social labor productivity within a short time.

The speaker particularly emphasized the need for strict observance of contractual procurements and obligations. He pointed out that the Gosplan, ministries, departments and their leadership failed to take full steps to improve material and technical supplies and the full use of allocated funds for the development of fuel, rolled metal goods, cement and other construction materials.

Greater efficiency must be displayed in these areas by the people's control organs, their cadres and the broad aktiv.

The CP of Kazakhstan Central Committee Bureau has repeatedly pointed out the inadmissibility of amending plans. However, no proper conclusions have been drawn everywhere. As in the past, plan amendments have been allowed by the ministries of power and electrification, light and food industries and petrochemical industry, and enterprises under other departments. It is high time for their managers to realize that this is a faulty practice condemned by the party, which must be eliminated decisively and irreversibly.

We have great reserves in the labor organization area. Working time losses in industry remain high. Far from all opportunities have been used to ensure the further growth of labor productivity, which is of exceptional importance in strengthening the economy. Thus, industry in Karaganda, Kokchetav, Semipalatinsk and Taldy-Kurgan oblasts and enterprises of the republic ministries of construction materials industry, meat and dairy industry, fish industry, construction of heavy industry enterprises and rural construction are failing to implement their planned assignments for increasing productivity.

We must also resolve more energetically the important problem of improving the use of the entire potential of the multisectorial republic industry in increasing consumer good production.

The development of the initiative and creativity of the masses, strict observance of order and strengthening labor, state and party discipline must be the focal points of attention of our work in the future. Party, soviet, economic and trade union bodies must develop systematically and increasingly the type of discipline which would reflect more fully the style and methods of activity of our cadres.

The republic has many frontranking enterprises the experience of which deserves most extensive popularization. The collectives of the Ust-Kamenogorsk Lead and Zinc Combine (director A. S. Kulenov), Alma-Ata Cotton

Fabrics Combine (director Ye. F. Golubkin), Pavlodar Aluminum Plant (director F. A. Alykov), Mine imeni Kostenko of Karagandaugol' Association (N. S. Gul'nitskiy) and many others are distinguished by their good labor organization and substantial end results.

All collectives must more daringly adopt the experience of the frontrankers. This is an important reserve which must be put to full use.

In analyzing the state of affairs in capital construction, the speaker noted that the role of this sector is extremely clear to all. Although the construction workers are doing a great deal, many shortcomings are being sluggishly eliminated. Heavy and light industry projects and capacities needed for fulfilling the Food Program and increasing the production of consumer goods are not being completed on schedule. The share of unfinished construction in the republic is substantially above stipulated norms.

Last year alone, deadlines for commissioning of new capacities for extraction and processing in the petroleum industry, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy and light industry were not met. The construction of sociocultural projects is afflicted by a number of shortcomings.

Managers in Chimkent (Comrade Askarov) and Karaganda (Comrade Korkin) oblasts are showing little concern for the timely completion of housing, children's preschool institutions, hospitals and other sociocultural projects. This criticism equally applies to managers in several other oblasts, cities and rayons.

For the republic as a whole, in the first 4 years of the five-year plan many medical and children's preschool establishments and general education and vocational-technical schools were not commissioned. This considerably delays the implementation of the school reform.

Many omissions in capital construction are the result of the poor responsibility shown by managers for their assignments, for which reason construction ministries, departments and their managers were sharply criticized.

The CP of Kazakhstan Central Committee bureau recently passed a decision on all of these problems, which provided a principle-minded assessment of the existing state of affairs. The republic's Council of Ministers and Central Committee departments, the oblast party committees and respective ministries should make specific efforts to ensure the implementation of this decision and to strengthen the construction organizations with reliable people who would guarantee success.

Projects must be completed qualitatively and submitted on time. The CPSU Central Committee and the country's government are providing all the necessary conditions to this effect. A number of important decrees were passed on radically improving matters in the sector, stipulating improvements in planning, cost estimates, organization, management, wages and labor incentives. Managers of construction organizations are given extensive rights

to control the number of workers and the use of the wage fund and to increase the interest of collectives in speeding up the completion of projects.

The management mechanism in the sector must be organized in such a way that the new economic management elements may begin to yield results in all subdivisions of our construction industry as quickly as possible.

Turning to the development of the agroindustrial complex, the speaker emphasized that the republic's sovkhozes and kolkhozes are making a substantial contribution to the practical implementation of the country's Food Program, in which Kazakhstan has been assigned a noted and responsible place. Here as well our cadres and sovkhoz and kolkhoz production organizers have the final word. Outstanding managers, who set examples of creative, conscientious and responsible attitude toward the work, have grown up in the countryside. They include Twice Hero of Socialist Labor N. N. Golovatskiy, chairman of the 40-Let Oktyabrya Kolkhoz, B. Shukurbekov, V. A. Teterin, I. I. Miller, V. I. Shubin and M. G. Karpov, respectively directors of Zadar'inskiy, Zlatopol'skiy, Karagandinskiy, imeni Gazety PRAVDA, and Moskalevskiy sovkhozes, I. D. Zhanguzov, director of Vishnevskiy Poultry-Breeding Production Association, and many others.

Regardless of circumstances or the weather, the collectives they head work rhythmically and ensure the fulfillment and overfulfillment of plans and obligations. Their rich practical experience deserves most energetic support and comprehensive popularization.

However, along with definite successes achieved in the development of the sector, a number of major omissions and failures exist as well. Grain production and procurement plans were not fulfilled for the first 4 years of the five-year plan. This was due not only to the weather but to organizational, technological and production faults. Proper conclusions must be drawn from this fact.

We have undertaken to produce no less than 29 million tons of grain this year. The production of this amount is a matter of honor for the republic party organization, all rural workers and every Kazakhstani.

We know that although difficult and complex, this is an entirely realistic task. Objective conditions have been provided for its positive solution. Our soil has been prepared; the necessary amount of good-quality seeds is available and soil moisture is better than ever before. We also have experienced cadres trained in the virgin lands. Now it is a question of energetically preparing ourselves for the sowing campaign and persistently laying the foundations for a guaranteed crop. We must comprehensively strive to achieve above-plan yields.

All work related to the next crop must be completed on time and carefully. We must energetically work for procuring the grain for the final year of the five-year plan. The party and the entire country expect this of us.

In accordance with CPSU Central Committee requirements, we must persistently promote intensive technologies in the cultivation of the spring wheat crop, using strong and hardy strains and steadily upgrading grain quality.

Production and procurements of a valuable food crop, such as rice and the production of grain corn, cotton, sugar beats, potatoes, vegetables and fruits must be steadily increased by improving the use of irrigated areas.

Noteworthy in this connection is the experience of Karaganda in developing potato and vegetable growing.

As to the development of animal husbandry, let us emphasize that the sectorial indicators in several oblasts so far remain substantially below the planned figures. The farms in Dzhambul, Kokchetav, North Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk, Taldy-Kurgan, Tselinograd and several other oblasts have fallen behind in meat and milk procurements to the state for the past 4 years.

The wintering of the cattle is nearing its end. It was difficult and required a great deal of effort. It is precisely now that the fate of animal husbandry is being decided and it is extremely important to do everything possible to prevent herd losses and to obtain the entire planned livestock increase.

However, studies have indicated that here and there clearly inadequate steps are being taken to eliminate existing shortcomings in animal husbandry. In this respect, the speaker criticized the work of the Tselinograd party obkom, whose January 1985 report was submitted to the CPSU Central Committee Secretariat.

Sectorial quantitative and qualitative indicators have substantially worsened in many republic farms. There are major omissions in herd reproduction. Compared with last year, the farms in Alma-Ata, North Kazakhstan and Semipalatinsk oblasts have lowered the weight of delivered cattle.

The task of oblast and rayon party committees is to undertake most seriously the development of animal husbandry and achieve radical improvements in its quality indicators.

The animal feed base has always been the foundation for stable and persistent growth of livestock herds and productivity. According to the weather service, the grass this year is expected to be good and we must see to it that a minimum of 6 months' worth of fodder is secured and reliable emergency stocks created.

The collective contracting method and cost accounting, which were recently the topic of an extensive discussion at the republic conference of workers in the agroindustrial complex, are assuming great importance in the sector. Now it is a question of the specific organized implementation of recommendations.

To a certain extent, the major shortcomings and omissions which are found in the development of agriculture are caused by errors in cadre selection and placement. Thus, more than one-half of all sovkhos directors and kolkhoz chairmen in Kustanay Oblast have been replaced over the past 3 years. We are

concerned by an unjustifiably high turnover of such personnel in the East Kazakhstan, Tselinograd, Taldy-Kurgan, Mangyshlak and some other oblasts.

It would be equally relevant to point out that party committees and the republic's Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, Goskomsel'khoztekhnika, the Main Administration for Construction of Rice-Growing Sovkhozes and their local bodies are still paying insufficient attention to the training and retraining of cadres and the development of a strong cadre reserve.

The final year of the five-year plan must be considered as crucial for our agriculture in the struggle for the implementation of the plans for the production and procurement of all types of commodities and upgrading the role and significance of the agroindustrial complex. The main task of party obkoms, rural raykoms and all party members and rural workers is to be successful in all agricultural production sectors.

Comrades! As you know, the state is making huge capital investments in the further development of Kazakhstan's national economy. We must ensure their efficient utilization in all sectors. We must comprehensively mount a struggle for economy and thrift and for achieving high end results. The republic's Gosplan must energize its activities in this important matter.

Guided by the stipulations of the CPSU Central Committee, we shall assess the activities of all our cadres above all on the basis of returns per ruble allocated to their enterprise, profitability, labor productivity and work quality. This is the best way leading to new successes in economic development.

The speaker emphasized the exceptional role of trade and consumer services in satisfying the requirements of the Soviet people. The work of the Kazakhstan Consumer Union (Comrade Tanekeyev), the republic's Ministry of Trade (Comrade Tantsyura) and many departments of workers' supplies of enterprises, departments and the Ministry of Consumer Services (Comrade Beysenov) were criticized sharply.

The party bodies, including the respective Central Committee departments, and managers in the service industry and trade must resolve the problem of cadres in their subordinate collectives most principle-mindedly and strengthen them with dedicated and honest professional workers.

The Komsomol must make its influence felt in problems of upgrading trade and consumer service standards. The republic's People's Control Committee and administrative bodies must energize their activities.

In discussing the activities of the health care bodies, the speaker said that they must significantly improve population medical services. Many party members work in this area. Nevertheless, although the medical institutions are doing extensive work, the health care system continues to suffer from many shortcomings which trigger severe criticism.

The party and soviet bodies and the republic's Ministry of Health (Comrade Aliyev) must ensure conditions for the successful activities of all medical establishments and upgrade the responsibility of medical workers.

We cannot ignore major shortcomings in the activities of administrative organs. Bearing in mind their special role in our society and the extensive and useful work they perform, we must see to it that anyone put in charge of protecting the well-being of the Soviet people is crystally honest and dedicated to his duty. This calls for steadily upgrading the role of the political departments of internal affairs bodies.

Comrades! Cadres have always been a decisive force in political leadership. It is precisely through its cadres that the party actively influences all processes in society. As V. I. Lenin emphasized in the political report of the RKP(b) Central Committee to the 11th Party Congress, "...the crux of the matter...is to be able properly to manage and properly to place cadres."

The observance of this Leninist behest enabled our party to acquire rich experience in cadre policy. Each stage in building socialism raised its outstanding organizers who enjoyed the absolute trust of the working people. The achievements of which we are legitimately and justifiably proud are the result of their minds, talent and innovative style.

Today the republic's national economy employs more than 1.5 million specialists. In the past 10 years the number of engineering and technical workers has increased by more than one-half in industry, construction and transportation and by one-third in the countryside. Last year alone 120,000 young specialists graduated from our higher and secondary specialized schools.

All the necessary conditions have been created for the development of cadres and the manifestation of their organizational, practical and political capabilities for united and well-organized work.

The CP of Kazakhstan Central Committee Bureau considered the report of the Abayskiy party raykom, Semipalatinsk Oblast, on the status of organizational-party work and on intensifying its influence on resolving problems related to the socioeconomic development of the rayon. The positive work of the raykom in this area was noted, the level of work of which meets, as a whole, stipulated requirements. The rayon's farms are successfully fulfilling their five-year plans for all indicators and for the fourth consecutive time have emerged winners in the all-union socialist competition. Their experience must become extensively popularized. We must see to it that each party organization become truly united and organizationally strong. This must be done skillfully by relying on the cadres.

All leading cadres in our party and soviet bodies are higher school graduates. Nearly 70 percent of all party obkom, gorkom and raykom secretaries and 85 percent of the chairmen of oblast executive committees and their deputies and the chairmen of city and rayon executive committees are specialists with technical or agricultural training. Furthermore, 50 percent of them have higher party-political training. Two-thirds of them have done economic or

engineering work and nearly 90 percent have worked in primary party units, the Komsomol and the trade unions.

The republic's multinational structure is always taken into consideration in cadre selection. Leading cadres are selected among members of more than 70 ethnic groups. The number of women is increasing. Currently they account for more than one-quarter of all party committee secretaries.

Purposeful efforts are being made to strengthen with cadres the various economic and cultural sectors. The cadre structure is being steadily reinforced with young and fresh forces, who can efficiently master experience and carry out their assignments.

Greater attention is being paid to the ideological training of managers and the broadening of their political and cultural outlook and growth of practical skills. Personal responsibility for preserving the necessary order and organization in production and the status of educational work in labor collectives has been increased.

Active personal participation in political education, single policy days, open letter days and lectures positively influences the ideological growth of managers, as required by the CPSU Central Committee decree on the Estonian republic party organization.

The overwhelming majority of our cadres are people who dedicate their full knowledge, experience and talent to the common cause and are able truly to advance the republic's economy and culture and to work on a broad scale.

However, something else can be seen as well. In frequent cases members of the party and soviet apparat are selected hastily, without the necessary thorough study of their quality. In this connection, the speaker named a number of party gorkom and raykom secretaries and rayon executive committee chairmen who were relieved from their positions this five-year plan. This was the direct consequence of cases of an uncritical approach, inconsistency and lack of selectivity in cadre placement and lack of principle-mindedness toward those who gravely violate party and state discipline.

The party committees in Aktyubinsk Oblast were subjected to principle-minded criticism for such shortcomings in cadre selection and placement. Similar omissions have not been avoided in some other republic party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms.

We must point out, comrades, that we have still not totally eliminated cases of misuse of official position, favoritism, careerism and other unseemly actions on the part of individual managers, who are also party members.

The party committees must firmly get rid of those who place their private interests above those of the public.

As Comrade M. S. Gorbachev points out, we must "...struggle against any manifestations of ostentatiousness, verbiage, boastfulness and

irresponsibility or anything else which conflicts with the socialist norms of life."

The rights and possibilities of primary party organizations are not always fully used in the education of managing workers. There have been cases when some party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms have reprimanded managers, bypassing the primary units and even failing to inform the members of primary party organizations of such facts. The CPSU Central Committee justifiably pointed out such shortcomings. This has already been corrected.

Control and verification of execution are becoming increasingly important in comprehensive work with cadres. The omissions and blunders we listed are increasingly due to essentially one fact: lowering the attention paid to the practical organization of the work. Sometimes good and necessary resolutions are not carried out to the end.

This was the main reason for the fact that many plan indicators remained unfulfilled in Taldy-Kurgan Oblast. The party obkom (Comrade Tynybayev) is sluggish in eliminating shortcomings in its management style and methods. It is allowing a bureaucratic approach in the selection, placement and training of cadres and is poorly controlling the implementation of party decisions.

The republic's party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, Comrade D. A. Kunayev said, must ensure the implementation of decisions and assignments persistently and systematically.

Particular attention must be paid to the further development of criticism and self-criticism in cadre training and upgrading their responsibility and in the struggle against shortcomings. As Comrade M. S. Gorbachev emphasized, great damage "...is done by lack of self-criticism and immodesty shown by some managers and tolerance of toadies."

Particular mention must be made of the cadre reserve. Of late, the party committees have somewhat increased their attention to developing an efficient promotion reserve and upgrading its ideological and political standards and practical and moral qualities.

To this day, an efficient system for selecting cadre reserve candidates has not been formulated everywhere. The opinion of primary party organizations and labor collectives is not always taken into consideration in promoting people to leading positions; no proper significance is attached to drafting objective character references.

Work with cadre reserves is poorly organized in the Dzhezkazgan, Ural, Kzyl-Orda, Semipalatinsk, Turgay and several other oblasts.

It is necessary to point out that the level of work with the cadre reserve by the CP of Kazakhstan Central Committee departments and Secretariat remains insufficiently consistent with contemporary requirements. Work with such cadres must imbue the entire mechanism of our actions, from party group to central committee. We need a real reserve, tested by life itself and void of formalism.

The promotion of women to leading positions is of essential importance in developing a cadre reserve and their deployment. A great deal is being done today in this respect. Nevertheless, the number of women heading important sectors of economic work remains clearly insufficient, and their number among leading personnel is low.

We must select more boldly as a reserve the best and worthiest members of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry, intelligentsia and the youth. We must take more fully into consideration the multinational composition of the republic. Greater attention must be paid to the reserve's theoretical and practical training.

The higher party school in Alma-Ata, the Marxism-Leninism universities and the courses for upgrading skills and training the party-economic and ideological aktiv must play a great role in training the cadre reserve. All forms of training must contribute to developing in our cadres a broad political outlook and a new type of economic thinking.

In implementing the CPSU Central Committee decree on further improving Komsomol management, it is important for the party committees to draw even more extensively boys and girls into active participation in all public affairs. We must promote more boldly young people, who have undergone their labor training directly in production collectives, in responsible sectors of economic and cultural construction.

We must train the type of workers who will always be firm promoters of the party's ideas and combat organizers, educators and inspirers of the masses.

The activities of party organizations in matters of cadre training are closely related to the entire training system, from general, vocational-technical and technical schools to VUZs. The republic is training specialists with higher and secondary skills in 420 specialized areas. Faculties are being steadily strengthened and the number of doctors and candidates of sciences is increasing. Higher and secondary schools are being equipped with the latest scientific and training equipment.

Nevertheless, major shortcomings have not been eliminated in their work. Basic school discipline has not been established everywhere. The practical training of young specialists is poorly organized. The effectiveness of postgraduate training must be substantially upgraded.

We must point out that the republic's Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education (Comrade Naribayev) and the Ministry of Education (Comrade Balakhmetov) are dealing insufficiently with upgrading the ideological-moral standard of the professorial-teaching staff. Cases of parochialism and violations of regulations governing the enrollment of young people in higher and secondary specialized schools remain.

The schools must better develop in their students the skills of organizers and educators. Party committees and economic managers must pay greater attention

to the way of life of young specialists and be sufficiently familiar with their life and concerns.

Our scientific cadres are accomplishing a great deal. This does not mean, however, that all scientific workers are in step with life. A great deal of ineffective low-quality work and obsolescence may be found in the sciences.

We are relying on the more energetic participation of the Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences, its institutes, the VASKhNIL Eastern Department and the other scientific and research institutions in resolving all such problems.

Comrades! The current stage in our development is marked by stricter requirements relative to ideological work, which is at the front end of all party work. These requirements were clearly formulated in the resolutions of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and Comrade M. S. Gorbachev's report at the all-union practical science conference.

In the course of their practical activities, the party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms must be guided by these instructions strictly and rigorously.

Every party member and manager must be an active ideological party soldier and be able to work with people skillfully. Our common duty is significantly to enhance all political education work and make it truly militant and effective.

The republic has a large detachment of social scientists, propagandists, lecturers, political speakers, political reporters and agitators. Journalists, writers, painters, composers and cinematographers are sharpening their skills. They are making a substantial contribution to resolving socioeconomic problems and to our cultural construction.

Nevertheless, formalism, red tape and excessive organization of some ideological undertakings and their unsystematic nature are still being felt, reducing to naught good initiatives and actions.

Today we are seriously concerned with the situation regarding the implementation of the reform of general education and vocational schools. A great deal of unfinished work remains to be done in ideological-political and educational work among secondary and higher school students and in training a worthy replacement of our working class.

Major shortcomings exist in the work of the State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade (Comrade Yeleukenov), which has published a great many books and pamphlets which are not in demand and remain on the shelves of bookstores for years on end. Of late, major financial violations have been exposed in a number of publishing houses. Some dishonest individuals were paid excessive fees and bonuses. This was severely criticized in KROKODIL, the all-union satirical journal.

As you may see, it is a question of major shortcomings in work with ideological cadres and in organizing their training and retraining.

In itself the constructive atmosphere in the republic provides abundant and suitable material for propaganda and agitation. We must learn how to use it skillfully. This is the duty of the ideological aktiv which, particularly today, must display fresh ways of thinking, speaking and acting.

Today all of us must visit labor collectives more frequently. We must speak more with the people and shift the center of gravity of educational work directly to brigades, links, shops and livestock farms, where success is hammered out and the fate of the five-year plan is decided.

We must clearly realize that without a properly planned and organized, efficient long-range ideological work no success is possible in economic, sociopolitical or cultural construction or anywhere else.

The creative associations, of whom we expect new works, worthy of and consistent with our time, presenting vividly, from the positions of socialist realism, today's panoramic view of life and constructive actions in the republic, face important tasks.

The republic and local press, radio and television have been assigned a special role in cadre education. They must disseminate everything that is valuable and progressive in a vivid, popular and convincing manner. They must be intolerant of shortcomings and study more profoundly the topical problems of daily life.

With legitimate pride we describe our republic as a laboratory of friendship among the peoples. We have acquired interesting and rich practice in international upbringing. We must continue to perfect the means and methods of this work and to develop competition among related enterprises, cities and rayons, which has firmly become a part of life, and exchange performances by creative collectives from other fraternal republics. All of this brings the peoples even closer to each other and strengthens their friendship and fraternity.

Our ideology and relevance and substantiation of our counterpropaganda must become more aggressive. Now, when the ideological opponent has essentially converted to psychological warfare and disinformation, it is particularly important to have a clear and detailed system of counterpropaganda activities.

The military-patriotic education of the youth must be developed further. This is a major task of the party organizations and the combat duty of the Komsomol, the personnel of military commissariats, DOSAAF, physical culture and sports organizations and the entire public. We must raise a physically tempered and spiritually rich youth ready for work for the good of the socialist fatherland and the defense of its great accomplishments.

Comrades, we must continue to surround with our warmth and concern war veterans, soldiers in the great Soviet army and our Red Banner Central Asian military and Eastern border districts, who are performing their duty with honor and dignity.

Comrades! The elections for the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet and the local soviets of people's deputies were held 1 month ago, in an atmosphere of high labor and political upsurge. They proved yet once again the unbreakable unity between party and people and ubiquitously developed into an outstanding holiday of Soviet socialist democracy. The unanimous vote cast for the candidates of the bloc of communist and nonparty members reconfirmed the undivided support of the Leninist course pursued by our party and state.

The task now is to enhance even further the role of soviets on all levels in resolving problems of socioeconomic and cultural construction and actively to enhance their prestige and significance as bodies of true popular rule, guided by the instructions of the April 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

The republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers must significantly energize their activities in this major and comprehensive area of work. They are called upon to provide daily and specific practical assistance to soviet and economic bodies.

Another major political campaign lies ahead, the speaker said: accountability and elections for primary and shop party organizations and party groups, city, rayon and oblast party conferences and the next regular congress of the CP of Kazakhstan.

The forthcoming accountability and elections must be distinguished by their practical and exigent nature, extensive democracy and constructive discussions of most relevant problems, a critical analysis of accomplishments and clearly defined prospects. There will also be a review of the combat capability of party ranks and a test of maturity for all our cadres and the entire aktiv.

The Central Committee Secretariat and departments and the party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms must study the situation with cadres and objectively assess their work standards in the course of the preparations for the accountability and elections campaign. Those who act with initiative and energy must be supported; those who work as in the past and fail to justify the trust put in them must be taken to task.

In conclusion, Comrade D. A. Kunayev said: "We have entered the final year of the five-year plan, a very special year. It is marked by the extensive preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress, the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War and the 50th anniversary of the Stakanovite Movement.

All of this makes it incumbent upon the party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, the primary party organizations and all party members in the republic to work particularly energetically and purposefully and to subordinate all their actions to the strict attainment of planned levels.

The republic has assumed high socialist pledges. They cover a broad range of industrial, capital construction, agriculture, trade and consumer service problems, social development and improvements in ideological work and comprehensive organizational activities. It is important for the implementation of obligations to be supervised literally every month, every

10-day period and every day, in order to ensure their actual systematic implementation of all indicators and in all economic sectors without exception.

Unquestionably, guided by the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee and the stipulations expressed by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev at the March 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the united Kazakhstan party organization will continue to expand the scope of its organizational and political work among the masses and actively harness their efforts for a worthy welcoming of the 27th CPSU Congress.

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REGIONAL

USUBALIYEV PLENUM SPEECH

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 26 Mar 85 pp 1-4

[Speech by T. U. Usubaliyev, CP of Kirghizia Central Committee first secretary: "On the Tasks of the Republic Party Organization in Perfecting Work With Cadres in Accordance With the Requirements of the Extraordinary March 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Comrades:

The inexhaustible source of strength of our communist party rests in the monolithic unity of its ranks and unbreakable unity with the people. The Soviet people infinitely trust their party and actively support its wise domestic and foreign policy, which expresses the most profound interests of the people.

The unbreakable unity between party and people was manifested with new strength in connection with a heavy loss: the death of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet chairman, an outstanding party and state leader, zealous patriot and internationalist and firm fighter for the triumph of the ideals of communism and peace on earth. The bright image of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, a Leninist-type leader, who dedicated his entire life to loyal service to the party's cause, the building of communism and dedicated struggle for peace and for lifting the threat of nuclear war, will be gratefully remembered forever by the party members and working people of Kirghizstan as it will be by the entire party and Soviet people.

Together with the entire party and Soviet people, the party members and working people in our republic welcomed with warm approval the decision of the Extraordinary March 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, which unanimously elected Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev CPSU Central Committee general secretary. The Central Committee plenum took place in an atmosphere of exceptional unanimity, proving the inflexible loyalty to the Leninist course of building and peace, the monolithic nature of party ranks and the unity and cohesion of the Soviet people.

As was the case with the entire country, the party members and working people of Kirghizstan welcomed with tremendous enthusiasm the mobilizing speech by

Comrade M. S. Gorbachev at the Central Committee plenum, in which he profoundly described the CPSU strategic line of accelerating the socioeconomic development of Soviet society and perfecting all aspects of its life.

Our entire party and Soviet people know well and profoundly respect Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev as a noted leader of the communist party and Soviet state. Working in the combat headquarters of the CPSU--the Central Committee Politburo--Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, displaying his inherent initiative, energy and dedication, is making a great contribution to the development and implementation of the party's general line, dedicating his knowledge, rich experience and organizational talent to selfless service to the great cause of Lenin and the interests of the working people.

On behalf of the party members and the entire people of Kirghizstan, on your behalf, allow me, comrades, to congratulate Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev warmly and from the heart, on the occasion of his unanimous election to the high position of leader of the Leninist party and wish him success and fruitful work for the further blossoming of the Soviet homeland and for the sake of the triumph of communism and peace on earth.

These days, the party members and all working people of Soviet Kirghizstan, who support without reservation the party's political course and are rallying even more closely around the Leninist Central Committee and its Politburo, again and again proclaim their firm resolve tirelessly to multiply their contribution to the economic and defense power of the homeland through their shock dedicated work.

Extensive propagandist and organizational work on the materials of the Extraordinary March CPSU Central Committee Plenum is taking place today in all party organizations and labor collectives in the republic. The meaning and significance of the plenum's resolutions are being brought to every working person. This is contributing to the further enhancement of the level of labor discipline, organization and order in all sectors of construction activities and to the successful solution of economic and cultural construction problems.

The decisions of the March CPSU Central Committee Plenum, which were met with warm nationwide support, are convincing proof of the revolutionary continuity of Leninist party policy and the party's unshakeable loyalty to the programmatic stipulations of the 26th Congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee Plenums. "The strategic line formulated at the 26th Congress and subsequent Central Committee plenums with the active participation of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov and Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, was and will remain unchanged," Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, emphasized.

This means that, on the basis of previous accomplishments, using the best practical achievements of the past and harnessing the energy, will and initiative of the party members and all working people, the party will continue purposefully to lead the struggle for the implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent Central Committee plenums, persistently implementing its strategic line of accelerating the socioeconomic development of the country and improving all aspects of life in Soviet

society. It is a question of the radical reorganization of the material and technical production base, perfecting the social relations system, economic above all, and qualitatively improving the material living and working conditions and spiritual image of man.

Intensive and creative work by all party organizations, from top to bottom, is needed in order to achieve these lofty constructive objectives. "In all sectors," Comrade M. S. Gorbachev points out, "here, there and everywhere the party members must set the example of fulfilling civic duty and conscientious work for the good of society. They must comprehensively assert the Leninist work style. This applies, above all, to party cadres and party and state leaders. The CPSU will pursue steadfastly a line of increasing exigency and upgrading responsibility for assignments."

In adopting this instruction as a firm manual for action, the republic party organization will do everything possible to improve work with cadres and the style and methods of their political activities even further, in accordance with CPSU Central Committee stipulations.

Comrades!

We always remember Lenin's stipulation that economics is our main policy. The republic party organization is implementing it through the people, the cadres.

We must point out that in recent years the republic's party committees have adopted a more purposeful and profound approach to problems of economic construction and have increased their exigency toward cadres regarding economic management results.

This is yielding positive results. Kirghiz SSR industry has outstripped the assignment for the first 4 years of the five-year plan in the growth rates of volume of output by 5.6 percent. During that time, goods worth 508 million rubles were produced. Labor productivity increased by 15.6 percent, which is higher than stipulated in the five-year plan. The program for consumer goods production is being implemented successfully. In the past 4 years consumer goods worth 243 million rubles have been produced above the planned figure. Compared with 1980, the production of superior quality goods increased by a factor of 1.8 or by 300 million rubles. Kirghizstan's contribution to strengthening the country's unified national economic complex is increasing. Last year's 99.4 percent fulfillment of contractual obligations for interrepublic procurements of industrial commodities is convincing proof of this fact.

Last year, the electrical engineering industry enterprises, working under the conditions of the broad economic experiment, achieved noticeable successes. The levels of all of their main indicators are significantly higher than similar indicators in other machine-building enterprises. More enterprises have been included in the experiment as of this year. Their experience should be extensively used as an important reserve in perfecting the economic mechanism in all economic sectors.

The agricultural workers overfulfilled their assignments for the first 4 years of the five-year plan for the production and sale of all basic commodities to the state. In the 4 years, more than 6.2 billion rubles' worth of goods were produced, or the equivalent of the five-year plan. Seventy-million rubles' worth of agricultural commodities were sold to the state over and above the planned figure for the 4 years. In recent years, the republic has been increasingly specializing within the all-union division of labor in the production of tobacco, alfalfa seeds and sugar beets.

Some changes were noted in capital construction as well. Capital assets worth in excess of 4.7 billion rubles have been commissioned since the beginning of the five-year plan and more than 4 million square meters of housing and many sociocultural and consumer projects have been completed. Capital investments totaling 700 million rubles more than in the respective period of the 10th Five-Year Plan were made in the past 4 years.

In terms of the growth rates of national income and labor productivity, already last year the republic outstripped the level set for the end of the five-year plan.

The successes achieved by working people of Kirghizstan were highly rated by the party and the government. The republic was awarded the Honor Certificate of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee for successes achieved in the wintering of the cattle in 1983-1984; it was named the winner of the all-union socialist competition and awarded the Red Challenge Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee for 1984 work results.

Such achievements in economic and social development were made possible thanks to the continuing aid of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet government and the dedicated work of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and people's intelligentsia. They are also the results of the purposeful organizing and political work of party, soviet and economic organs and trade union and Komsomol organizations in the republic.

We are also fully justified in relating such successes to improvements in cadre selection, placement and training and strengthening the decisive sectors of party, soviet and economic work with politically mature, competent and initiative-minded managers.

We are especially concerned with improving the qualitative structure of party committees. Presently, the overwhelming majority of Central Committee and party obkom, gorkom and raykom personnel have the necessary general and political training and adequate experience in party work.

Almost 70 percent of primary party organization secretaries have higher or unfinished higher training; about 40 percent of them are women.

The qualitative structure of the personnel in soviet, trade union and Komsomol bodies is improving. The republic's economy has skilled economic managers.

In recent years, greater attention has been paid to training management cadres among workers and kolkhoz members with organizational talents, who have set models of shock dedicated work in production. They are being assigned to attend interrepublic higher party schools. In the past 10 years, 68 [sic] workers and kolkhoz members have acquired political training and many of them have been promoted to leading positions in party, soviet and economic bodies. This type of cadre training practice must be intensified and expanded even further.

As a whole, there are about 324,000 specialists with higher and secondary training in the republic's national economy. This is a powerful cadre potential, systematically reinforced with the addition of the best representatives of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and people's intelligentsia.

The principles of socialist internationalism are being consistently and steadfastly applied in the cadre policy of the CP of Kirghizia Central Committee. Members of many national and ethnic groups live and work as a united family in the republic. All of them are properly represented in party, state, soviet and economic bodies and public organizations. Naturally, the personnel are selected strictly on the basis of their practical, political and moral qualities.

Many party organizations have acquired positive experience in work with cadres and are accurately conducting their selection, placement and training. Today, however, we should like to concentrate our attention on existing shortcomings and omissions in work with cadres. It is precisely they that, above all, explain lagging in the development of a number of economic sectors, the nonimplementation of plans by many enterprises and farms and their low production efficiency.

Suffice it to point out that over the past 4 years 87 industrial enterprises failed to reach the growth rates of output stipulated in the five-year plan. Every year an average of 30 enterprises fail to fulfill their production marketing assignments. Since the beginning of the five-year plan they have fallen short of 150 million rubles' worth of such sales.

Work at many particularly important construction projects of the five-year plan had seriously fallen behind. The plans for population consumer services and retail trade for the first 4 years were not fulfilled.

In the past 4 years, many kolkhozes and sovkhoses have fallen behind. They have failed to supply the state with more than 100 million rubles' worth of agricultural commodities.

Such shortfalls in industry and agricultural could have been avoided or, in any case, significantly reduced, had our cadres addressed themselves to their assignments in a party style, with a feeling of high responsibility, had they improved their work style and methods, strengthened ties with the masses, firmly struggled against violations of labor and production discipline and negligence, and paid proper attention to upgrading production efficiency, above all on the basis of scientific and technical progress.

Let us take the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry as an example. No other ministry operated so poorly in 1984 as this one. The sector is not fulfilling its five-year plans and has fallen severely behind in the production of cement and other construction materials in the past years.

Such failures in the activities of ministries can largely be explained by major failures in cadre work.

The Central Committee Bureau frequently pointed out to former minister Comrade Bezsmertnyy the serious shortcomings in his work. He kept promising to correct the situation and take the sector out of its difficulty. However, matters did not go beyond words.

It is our view that Comrade Bezsmertnyy acted properly by requesting to be relieved from his ministerial obligations and resume his previous job of director of the Kant Cement-Slate Combine. The Central Committee Bureau approved his request. The ministry's leadership has now been strengthened.

Unfortunately, in many other economic sectors in the republic production organization, efficiency and technical standards are inconsistent with contemporary requirements.

"We must achieve a decisive upturn in shifting the national economy to the track of intensive development," Comrade M. S. Gorbachev emphasized in his March CPSU Central Committee Plenum speech. "Within a short time we must reach the most advanced scientific and technical positions and the highest world standard of social labor productivity."

It is in accordance with this instruction that we must reorganize our entire economic work and direct it toward the steady growth of labor productivity.

Although this is not the first time that such a vitally important problem is being formulated, many economic managers and engineering and technical workers are still using their old mentality and have not abandoned obsolete management methods which encourage a quantitative gross production approach to the detriment of quality. In agriculture, for example, capital availability and power facilities in kolkhozes and sovkhoses are increasing but labor productivity remains virtually unchanged and production costs in many farms remain high.

The point is that many leading cadres and specialists in this sector have not profoundly realized the urgent need for the extensive practical utilization of the achievements of science and technology and lack the necessary specialized training to this affect. This is confirmed by the fact that so far 44 percent of brigade leaders, livestock farm managers and department managers are practical workers, although we have about 8,000 specialists with secondary specialized training, who could replace them on the farms.

In the past the CP of Kirghizia Central Committee drafted and approved specific steps to strengthen agriculture with secondary-level cadres.

Unfortunately, many party and soviet bodies and Ministry of Agriculture managers failed to take proper measures to implement this decree.

Comrades! All republic leading cadres must become imbued with the awareness that the only way to upgrade economic efficiency is the extensive practical utilization of the achievements of scientific and technical progress.

Such problems were considered in detail at the April 1984 CP of Kirghizia Central Committee Plenum. We adopted a comprehensive program for the application of the latest scientific and technical achievements in the economic branches.

Unquestionably, the Central Committee plenum played a positive role and matters improved somewhat. Compared to 1983, last year we reached the highest percentage of the implementation of the plan for the practical application of the achievements of science and technology.

However, many sectors have still not taken a sharp turn in the direction of scientific and technical progress. The comprehensive program is not being implemented by the ministries of industrial construction materials, light industry, trade (Comrade Zheleznov), the fruit and vegetable industry and agriculture, the Kirghiz Consumer Union (Comrade Chilebayev), Kirghizkolkhozstroy (Comrade Dzhaychibayev) and other ministries and departments.

By no means is the efficient utilization of labor, based on the certification of work, places subject to proper attention. Such certification was carried out in no more than 78 industrial enterprises or 26 percent of their total. This work is being done very unsatisfactorily at the Ministry of Construction (Comrade Isanov), the Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways and Goskomsel'khoztekhnika.

Heads of ministries, departments and enterprises must be strictly taken to task in a party manner for failing to implement plans for the utilization of the achievements of scientific and technical progress and poor use of production capacities, which results in tremendous waste of public labor.

The republic's Academy of Sciences Presidium is making insufficient efforts to implement assignments relative to scientific and technical progress. The scientific potential of VUZs is being unsatisfactorily used.

VUZs and scientific institutions are still not fully staffed with highly skilled cadres capable of resolving difficult scientific and technical problems on a contemporary level. Nevertheless, the Academy of Sciences (Comrade Imanaliyev), the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education and the sectorial scientific institutions have not properly undertaken the training of scientific and scientific-pedagogical cadres.

Many leading cadres, the speaker said, are short on practicality and do not maintain unity between words and actions. The 15th CP of Kirghizia Central Committee Plenum sharply criticized Comrade Ryspayev, minister of food industry, for the fact that the ministry's activities were directed

essentially to meeting gross output indicators at the expense of quality. This was pointed out to him also by the Central Committee Bureau which considered the question of the work style and method of the Ministry of Food Industry. The minister gave assurances that he would draw practical conclusions from this. So far, however, this has not been noticed.

Last year, 14 food industry enterprises failed to reach the stipulated growth rates of labor productivity; 43 percent of enterprises allowed the growth of wages to outstrip the growth of labor productivity, and more than one-half failed to meet contractual delivery obligations. The sector as a whole did not meet the assignment of reducing production costs.

The conclusion of the comprehensive commission appointed by the USSR Ministry of Food Industry, which checked the activities of the republic's Ministry of Food Industry in November 1984, concluded that previously noted shortcomings and omissions in its work had not only not been eliminated but had even worsened. Work with cadres at the ministry is poorly organized. Bureaucratic and arbitrary methods prevail and there have been frequent cases of unprinciple-mindedness and lack of exigency.

Such serious shortcomings in industry, agriculture, capital construction and other sectors may have been avoided had the sectorial central committee departments (Comrades Perfil'yev, Sultanov, Rysmendiyeu, Plakhikh, Kydykova and Malabekov) engaged, on a systematic and profound basis, in the selection and placement of cadres and mandatorily taken into consideration the views of party organizations and labor collectives before promoting them, and had been strictly exigent toward them. Central Committee secretaries Comrades Dzhumagulov and Naumov should look more strictly at the activities of economic managers and assess them only on the basis of end results of assignments. In this connection, we must not fail to mention the fact that Comrades Khodos, Gusev, Ponomarev, Atashev and Tashibekova, Council of Ministers deputy chairmen, are not displaying exigency and strictness toward economic managers regarding the state of affairs. Comrade Duysheyev, Council of Ministers chairman, must organize the work of the presidium in such a way that the deputy chairmen resolve urgent problems more efficiently and daringly and ensure the comprehensive strengthening of performing discipline in the economic sectors they head. Frankly speaking, we have not been able to achieve this as yet.

Serious criticism should be addressed to the Gosplan. Gosplan Chairman Comrade Begaliyev, his deputy, Comrade Semenenko and the committee collegium are insufficiently promoting organizational work with ministries, departments and labor collectives for the implementation of state plans and upgrading production efficiency. They are failing to display proper persistence and efficiency in implementing party and government decisions.

As was already pointed out, in accordance with the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree, the republic is specializing in tobacco growing. The resolutions stipulated that warehousing premises for storing 26,000 tons of tobacco leaves were to be built this five-year plan, whereas actually facilities for no more than 5,300 tons were built. Our tobacco production is increasing with every passing year and the problem of storing it

has become exceptionally grave. The reason is that the Gosplan is not controlling the implementation of decisions or ensuring the appropriation of capital investments and use of material resources for the construction of warehousing premises.

Or else, let us consider the development of sugar beet seed production. By CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decision, this five-year plan the republic was scheduled to set up four specialized sugar beet seed-growing sovkhozes. This called for the use of 24,000 hectares of newly irrigated land. For lack of capital investments no more than 3,500 hectares were developed and only one sovkhoz established in the past 4 years. The Gosplan failed to acquire the necessary amount of capital and to make the necessary organizational efforts in this area. The results were also affected by its inertia and lack of a profoundly interested and initiative-minded approach to the solution of this important national economic problem.

The Gosplan managers must draw proper conclusions from this criticism. They must increase the responsibility of specialists and all personnel for the strict implementation of directives and intensify organizational work to implement improved plans for the republic's economic and social development.

The CPSU Central Committee makes it incumbent upon all cadres to master bolshevik efficiency. Its nature was quite comprehensively defined by Comrade M. S. Gorbachev in his electoral speech. "Efficiency," Mikhail Sergeyevich said, "means initiative, responsibility and ability conscientiously to meet one's obligations." In this case, leading cadres, to whom the party and the people have granted the greatest degree of confidence, must set a personal example. Central Committee members and candidate members, members of the CP of Kirghizia auditing commission, party committee secretaries, ministries, and managers of all republic departments and organizations must be on the level of such great trust and set worthy examples of strictest possible observance of party and state discipline.

The CP of Kirghizia Central Committee tries to make all of its practical activities contribute to the proper upbringing of cadres and, consequently, to the successful implementation of the decisions of the 26th Party Congress, the 17th CP of Kirghizia Congress and the 11th Five-Year Plan. To this effect the Central Committee has drafted specific organizational and political measures which were discussed and approved at a second Central Committee plenum. Their implementation is steadily supervised.

The principle of collectivity is inflexibly observed in the formulation of Central Committee resolutions. Work on problems is not done exclusively by the apparat personnel. Others who are involved in such work are Central Committee members, personnel of the local party and soviet bodies and economic and cultural specialists. The Central Committee sees to it that its decrees encompass collective experience and reflect the live practical experience of the masses.

The discussion of problems at Central Committee plenums takes place in an atmosphere of extensive exchange of views. The number of self-serving reports has diminished. More critical remarks and practical suggestions are being

formulated. However, as the study of such speeches has indicated, we feel a certain timidity in criticizing shortcomings, particularly of the work of the Central Committee apparat, although it is known that the Central Committee departments do not always complete the work on all problems. The Central Committee Bureau must increasingly perfect preparations for and holding of plenums and see to it that they always include a frank and thorough exchange of views, that criticism and self-criticism of shortcomings be sharp and that proper and efficient party decisions are formulated with the active participation of the entire membership.

Control and verification of execution play the main role in the activities of the Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat. Over the past 4 years, the Central Committee Bureau discussed the course of implementation of 95 previously made decisions. Systematic discussions were held on upgrading cadre responsibility for assigned work sectors, observance of party, state and labor discipline and ensuring the protection of socialist property. During that period, reports were submitted by ministers, heads of other republic administrations and directors of large enterprises and associations on more than 200 important problems.

The Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat heard 219 reports submitted by party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and primary party organizations. Unquestionably, this strengthens the tie between the Central Committee and the party committees and allows us to become more specifically familiar with their life, giving them the necessary assistance in practical work and becoming more familiar with the activities and feelings of the party masses.

However, the speaker said, many omissions may be noted in secretariat and bureau meetings. In particular, we hear frequent reports submitted by some party committees while ignoring others for years on end. For example, within that period of time no single report was submitted by 25 party gorkoms and raykoms.

The question of the need clearly to distinguish between party and state functions was sharply raised at the 15th Central Committee Plenum, which was held in February 1984. Guided by the CPSU Central Committee stipulations, the party organizations have done a great deal of work in this area. Nevertheless, cases of confusing such functions have still not been eliminated by many party, soviet and economic bodies. The heads of many ministries, departments, enterprises and farms continue frequently to turn to the Central Committee with requests to intervene in resolving problems of current managerial nature, thus relieving themselves of the need to engage in purposeful organizational work and somehow try to avoid responsibility.

Here are a few examples. Comrade Zvyagintsev, first deputy minister of agriculture, even asked the Central Committee where to plant a given corn hybrid. Comrade Kondrashov, the minister of rural construction, asked the Central Committee for assistance in reviewing the output norms of buses hauling construction workers. Many examples of this kind could be listed.

Some managers do not properly handle their work sectors and try to use the Central Committee authority in resolving procurement problems. Similar

requests have been frequently supported by Comrade Dzhumagulov, Central Committee secretary. For the past 4 years, he has personally signed more than 200 telegrams addressed to union organizations and party committees in other republics. I must self-critically admit that, in acting as a petitioner for ministries and departments, Comrade Dzhumagulov also involved me in this paper whirlpool. I personally have signed as many if not more such telegrams.

The republic's Council of Ministers as well encourages this trend of concealing failures with papers sent all over the place by request of economic managers. By request of heads of ministries and departments, it has sent 566 telegrams in 4 years. Furthermore, the Council of Ministers does not look closely at whether or not the economic managers have done everything possible to resolve the problems about which telegrams are being sent out. Such lack of exigency weakens the performing discipline of heads of ministries and departments.

What this leads to may be seen from the example of the Gossnab. Comrade Dadabayev, its chairman, sends particularly frequently telegrams to suppliers on behalf of the government. This is what his organizational work with suppliers consists of. As a result, over the past 4 years the republic has failed to receive a large number of allocated resources, including 36,000 tons of rolled ferrous metal and 367,000 cubic meters of industrial lumber.

The heads of the ministries of agriculture, food industry, construction and rural construction, Goskomsel'khoztekhnika and many other organizations use the same type of unsuitable economic management methods.

In our practical activities we must always be strictly guided by the principled CPSU Central Committee stipulation that for the party committees to deal with the economy means, above all, to deal with cadres and their selection, placement and upbringing, to upgrade their responsibility for assignments and to verify the execution of decisions. We must always be aware of this and firmly eliminate efforts to distinguish among the functions of party, soviet and economic bodies.

Comrades! The local soviets of people's deputies play a major role in the implementation of the comprehensive management of socioeconomic development. Let us note that of late many of them have displayed greater efficiency and autonomy. Nevertheless, some local soviets are still slow in reorganizing their work, becoming carried away by paper-shuffling management methods and all kinds of conferences and meetings involving large numbers of people. Thus, last year the Frunze City Executive Committee held some 300 conferences, each one of them attended by an average of 100 people. Some executive committees waste their efforts essentially on paper-shuffling. For example, last year Comrade Tadzhibayev, chairman of the Osh Oblast Executive Committee, sent more than 400 notes to the Council of Ministers. Naturally, such a rich flow of paper does not leave the oblast executive committee and its chairman time for organizational work. Unfortunately, many such examples could be cited.

We must frankly say that the republic's Council of Ministers does not demand forcefully enough that the executive committee decisively eliminate such fuss

with sessions and paper-shuffling, strictly observe performing discipline, creatively develop the initiative and activeness of the deputies and engage in daily live organizational work among the masses.

The Central Committee Bureau recently discussed the question of the work style and methods of the Kirghiz SSR Council of Ministers. The discussion indicated that formalism, paper-shuffling and enthusiasm for various meetings have not been eliminated as yet from the Council of Ministers apparat; the party members are not sufficiently energetic in ensuring the implementation of party and government and their own decisions. The Council of Ministers apparat is poorly controlling the activities of ministries, departments and other economic bodies.

In their latest convocation, the local soviets were able significantly to strengthen the executive committees of the soviets with initiative-minded and well-trained cadres able to work with people. Now the party committees must organize the training of the newly elected deputies and the exchange of activities among deputies. They must develop the activeness of the permanent commissions and deputy groups and systematically see to it that the work content, style and method of soviet bodies become more consistent with the strict requirements of the April 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

The Supreme Soviet Presidium (Comrade Koshoyev) will assume greater responsibility for all matters, particularly for developing the activeness of rural and settlement soviets.

Comrades! Upgrading the efficiency of the party's guidance of socioeconomic development and the quality of cadre upbringing are inseparably related to improving the activities of primary party organizations. The CP of Kirghizia Central Committee invariably keeps in the center of attention problems of perfecting their organizational and ideological-educational work.

The CPSU Central Committee decree "On the Work of Kirghiz Primary Party Organizations on Party Enrollment and the Education of CPSU Candidate Members" continues to have a beneficial effect on the life of party organizations.

On 1 January 1985 the republic's party organization had a total of 141,997 members and candidate members. The party ranks are being reinforced with frontranking working people from all economic sectors. Currently, more than 90,000 party members are working in material production. Party committees and primary party organizations are increasingly perfecting their individual selection for party membership and upgrading the responsibility of party members and Komsomol organizations for ensuring objective recommendations for party membership and maintaining the standards of party enrollment meetings.

Work on educating candidates for party membership and young party members has intensified noticeably. For example, the practice of the candidates' submission of reports and information on their candidate apprenticeship and meeting the stipulations of the CPSU bylaws and party assignments and official obligations and holding talks with them have become widespread.

Great attention is now being paid to work with the elective party aktiv. Two republic seminars-conferences with secretaries of primary party organizations have been held. In the past 4 years, the party committees have held more than 2,000 seminars for secretaries of primary and shop party organizations and party group organizers. Such seminars are contributing to the growth of the ideological and theoretical standards of the party aktiv and its enrichment with practical experience in party organizational and mass political work.

Nevertheless, many party committees are still insufficiently concerned with upgrading the vanguard role of the party members and enhancing the reputation of party organizations. As a result, because of poor political educational work there have been frequent cases in a number of party organizations in which the party members allow violations of statutory requirements. In the past 4 years more than 7,900 party members and candidate members have been called to account by the party; this includes more than 1,100 people who were expelled from the party for failure to protect socialist property, waste, abuse of official position, negligence and others.

The Central Committee departments of organizational-party work (Comrades Shimkin, Nurkulov) party obkoms and raykoms and party commissions (Comrade Aralbayev) and primary party organizations must intensify their educational work in the party organizations, pay attention to party members with party reprimands and specifically help them profoundly to realize and eliminate errors. At the same time, the party exigency and principle-mindedness in assessing actions which are incompatible with the high title of CPSU member must not be lowered.

Many party organizations, the speaker said, do not efficiently control the work of cadres. They do not caution them against errors, which leads to serious consequences. In the past 4 years, 174 leading workers were expelled from party ranks for various violations.

Comrades! As we know, cadre policy begins with the creation of a promotion reserve. To seek and find intelligent organizers or, in V. I. Lenin's words, "people with a sober mind and practical cunning, people who combine loyalty to socialism with the ability...to organize strong and united work..." (V. I. Lenin, "Poln. Sobr. Soch." [Complete Collected Works], vol 36, p 193) is the very beginning, the crux of work with cadres.

The creation of a reserve does not mean merely to draw up lists of names of future managers, as many party committees do. Work with the reserve presumes the profound and comprehensive study of a person in the course of practical work and of his practical, political and moral qualities.

In recent years more energetic use has been made in the republic of the system of talks with party cadres. However, the speaker emphasized, the complex work with cadre reserves cannot be exhausted by talks alone. "Reserves on paper," as in the Manasskiy and Talasskiy party raykoms (Comrades Aytkulov and Bayyzbekov), are still found frequently. More than 80 percent of cadre replacements in recent years in these rayons came from other party organizations. The Moskovskiy (Comrade Logvinov) and Leninpol'skiy (Comrade Nurmanbetov) party raykoms and the Kara-Kul (Comrade Kozubekov), Tokmak and

Przhevalsk party gorkoms are not showing the necessary concern for cadre reserves.

Is the attitude toward establishing a cadre reserve as practiced by the Ministry of Agriculture acceptable? This five-year plan, 153 people graduated from the 6-month courses at the Agricultural Institute, as assigned by party raykoms and the ministry itself, as a farm manager reserve. However, only 30 of them were made sovkhoz directors and kolkhoz chairman, although 147 farm managers were replaced during that period. Many of the newly promoted farm managers were not even members of the reserve.

Many party committees essentially use survey data in promoting cadres to responsible positions instead of profoundly studying their practical, political and moral qualities and asking the opinion of the primary party organizations and labor collectives about such promotions. Such a superficial approach frequently results in major errors and causes substantial material and moral harm.

Many people are probably familiar with the fact that a group of thieves at the Tyupskiy Specialized Farm stole several hundred thousand rubles. This took place during the time that Orazakunov was the farm's director. Without a profound study of the situation and of this individual, the Issyk Kul Obkom and Tyupskiy Raykom promoted him to the position of second secretary of the rayon party committee. We know the eventual result: Orazakunov was expelled from the party and Comrade Sitchikhin, first secretary of the Tyupskiy Party Raykom, was issued a strict party reprimand. A large number of workers are being relieved from their positions and criminally indicted. This could have been avoided had the party obkom and raykom been better familiar with the people and studied their practical and political qualities in the course of their practical work rather than on the basis of survey data.

Twenty-six kolkhoz chairmen and sovkhoz directors have been dismissed from their positions for abuses, theft of socialist property and other violations since the beginning of the five-year plan. The Central Committee plenum is justified in taking strictly to task Minister of Agriculture Comrade Savitakunov and his deputies for such occurrences.

Equal responsibility for this must be assumed by the respective party committees which failed to provide systematic control over the activities of agricultural bodies. In the past 4 years, for example, seven compromised agricultural production managers in Naryn Oblast (Comrade Sydykov) and six in Osh Oblast (Comrade Kul'matov) have been relieved of their positions.

Major shortcomings and errors in the selection and placement of agricultural cadres would have been substantially fewer had the Central Committee agriculture department (Comrade Muratalin) dealt profoundly and purposefully with this important matter, preventing a superficial approach to the study of the cadres' practical, political and moral qualities and shown strict exigency toward oblast and rayon party committees and agricultural bodies. Central Committee Secretary Comrade Naumov must critically consider the suggestions of the department and the party and agricultural bodies on the promotion of personnel to kolkhoz and sovkhoz managerial positions. Those who issue

subjective and erroneous recommendations for appointing individuals to leading positions should be called strictly to account by the party.

Nor should the commission for the agroindustrial complex of the republic's Council of Ministers (Comrade Khodos) and the councils of oblast and rayon agroindustrial associations stand apart from the important problem of selection of agricultural cadres. They must know the personnel well and this knowledge should be taken into consideration in promotions or transfers.

A most uncompromising struggle must be waged against a fault in cadre work, such as promoting people on the basis of personal loyalty, family relations or countrymanship. Such occurrences are frequent. Favoritism and the manifestation of friendly and family relations in cadre work are strictly assessed by the CP of Kirghizia Central Committee. Former deputy minister of internal affairs Gladkikh, who surrounded himself with friends, former minister of justice Abakirov, who promoted cadres without coordinating promotions with the party bodies, on the basis of loyalty to his person, former Osh Oblast Executive Committee Internal Affairs Administration Chief Abdurakhmanov, who placed many of his close relatives in the militia, former chairman of the State Committee for Petroleum Products Sadykov, who based cadre placement on friendship, and former second secretary of the Issyk-Kulskiy Party Raykom Samartsev, who took relatives under his protection, were relieved of their positions and strictly punished.

Here are other shameful cases: whenever it becomes necessary to fire a failed worker, some managers play games with him. They do not tell him to his face about his errors and shortcomings. Frequently, in private, they even express their sympathy, claiming that they could have forgiven but were forced to take drastic measures "from above." Or else, if the nomination of a person is not supported because of his political, practical and moral qualities, here as well some managers would obsequiously whisper to him that they had submitted the suggestion but it had been refused from "higher up." Such actions are entirely alien to party ethics and high party principles and are considered by us a manifestation of the worst kind of philistinism. They must be removed with hot iron, and those who try to promote moldy philistinism in work with cadres and show lack of principle and hypocrisy must be made to account most strictly by the party. Unfortunately, not all party committees assess such cases as they should.

The efforts of the republic party organizations are focused on eliminating shortcomings in work with cadres as firmly as possible. This is being done openly and publicly. Nevertheless, we must point out that anonymous denunciators and rumormongers, who are disseminating false rumors and trying to cast aspersions on honest workers, are still to be found.

Thus, in the past 2 years the CP of Kirghizia Central Committee has received 849 letters alleging that many leading workers behave improperly and abuse their official positions. The charges made in only 141 letters were proven to be totally or partially true. The accusations contained in the others were, to put it mildly, totally fabricated. Yet their investigation involved a great deal of effort and time. Anonymous denunciators and rumormongers who

parasitize on isolated shortcomings in our work with cadres must be firmly rebuffed by party and public organizations and labor collectives.

Comrades! As the CPSU Central Committee points out, work with cadres must become more democratic and more public. This is equally important in promotions and demotions. The party organization and the collective must be well-informed in such cases. In order to avoid errors in cadre promotions, the opinion of the party members and the public must be known and taken into consideration in resolving the problem.

The development of principles in cadre policy is an effective instrument against subjectivism, arbitrary decisions and administering. The CPSU Central Committee recommends that, wherever expedient, the practice of electing leading personnel, competitive appointments and certifications be increasingly practiced; the importance of character references, which must objectively reflect the strong and weak features of a person must be comprehensively enhanced.

We must totally eliminate cases in which cadre problems are resolved behind closed doors, ignoring the opinion of primary organizations and labor collectives. For example, we must extensively practice the system of discussing the candidacies for middle-level management by the collectives.

We must also radically change the attitude toward cadre character references. The files of the personnel within the nomenclature of the Central Committee and the party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms were reviewed in the course of preparatory work for the plenum. It became apparent that the character references of many workers had not been updated for a number of years and most of them were written on the basis of stereotypes, abounding in cliches and standard phraseology.

Formal character references do not reflect the true features of the manager. Here is one of many examples: Deputy Minister of Food Industry Galkin and deputy minister of communications Novichikhin were relieved of their positions for improper behavior in public and immodesty. Nevertheless, the character references which were submitted in the past by these ministries claimed that they were "morally stable," "modest" and "steady" workers. Such errors could be avoided by comprehensively discussing character references by party organizations and labor collectives. This important cadre document must be maximally objective.

Intensifying control of cadre activities is a necessary prerequisite for the further development of democratic principles in work with cadres. A total of 2,500 managers reported at raykom and gorkom bureau sessions on the implementation of party assignments, the stipulations of CPSU bylaws and official obligations in 1984. However, many nomenclature workers do not report on their activities to superior organs, thus essentially remaining outside party and public control.

Here is one example of the result of lack of control in work with cadres.

As we know, a group of thieves operating at the Stokmak Meat Combine was exposed through the efforts of party committees and the republic's KGB and MVD efforts. More than 100 people were criminally prosecuted.

Party, soviet, economic and law enforcement bodies in the republic are drawing the necessary conclusions from the materials of this major criminal trial. As we know, the results of the trial were extensively covered by the press. Minister of the Meat and Dairy Industry Tursunov and several department chiefs in that ministry were relieved of their positions for failure to protect socialist property and lack of control. Kirghiz SSR Minister of Agriculture Comrade Savitakhunov and his deputy Comrade Dzhamaldinov were issued strict party reprimands for lack of effective control over the sale of cattle to the state by kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The following legitimate question arises as well: meanwhile, where was the Tokmak City Party Committee? Let us frankly say that the city party committee had taken an unprincipled position, not only concerning the meat combine alone. The gorkom had lowered its exigency toward leading cadres and failed to control their work. It was no accident that an adverse situation had developed in the city regarding the protection of socialist property. Over the past 4 years alone, 31 managers have been expelled from the party and sentenced for theft, figure padding and other abuses. Comrade Sarbagichev, the former party gorkom first secretary, failed to display the necessary principle-mindedness and firmness in the struggle against thieves. The Central Committee relieved him of his position and assigned him to economic work.

Practical experience profoundly proves that the lack of proper control over the work of cadres always leads to negative consequences and to their corruption. In recent years, a procedure for selling motorcars to the population was set up in several republic rayons and cities. Here as well a number of gross violations were detected. In particular, benefitting from lack of control, former chairman of the Kochkorskiy Rayon Executive Committee Sydykov and Deputy Chairman of the Moskovskiy Rayon Executive Committee Fomenko misused their official position, for which reason they were fired and strictly punished. Former minister of procurement Umuraliyev as well lost his position for car black marketeering.

The Central Committee Bureau issued Umuraliyev a sharp reprimand, recorded on his card, and he was fired for use of his position for selfish purposes, gross violations of the procedure for selling passenger cars to the population, an illegal deal involving the purchase of a car with the help of a figurehead and insincere behavior in the course of the investigation of said facts. The republic newspapers SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA and SOVETSKAYA KYRGYZSTAN wrote about such car machinations.

However, even control from above cannot be adequately effective without control from below. In other words, every manager must feel that he is accountable and responsible not only to the superior authority but to those he manages, to the collective and the party organization of which he is a member.

The improper practice of discussing management violations only at sessions of party obkom, gorkom and raykom bureaus, without even informing the primary party organizations, must be firmly eliminated. For example, in the past 4 years the Naryn party obkom punished 82 party member managers; the primary party organizations were left uninformed about 38 of them. This "example" was also followed by the Naryn party gorkom. Similar cases have occurred in Manasskiy, Alamedimskiy, Issyk-Atinskiy and other rayons. All in all, more than 2,300 party members have been punished in the republic over the past 4 years without informing the party organizations.

This is not contributory to the development of criticism in the primary party organizations and harms the democratic principles of intraparty life. The CPSU Central Committee makes it incumbent upon party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms strictly to see to it that every official, regardless of his position, is answerable for his actions above all to the party organization and the collective in which he works. All party committees must be strictly guided by this CPSU Central Committee instruction.

Comrades! As we know, principle-minded criticism and self-criticism is a tried means of proper cadre upbringing. The CP of Kirghizia Central Committee has been invariable guided in its practical activities by CPSU Central Committee instructions on the need comprehensively to upgrade the combat capability of party organizations and cadre responsibility and actively to encourage criticism and self-criticism of shortcomings in the work.

More than 340 critical remarks addressed to union and republic ministries, departments and organizations and 35 critical remarks on the work of the Central Committee Secretariat and departments were made in the course of the 18 plenums held after the 17th CP of Kirghizia Congress.

Criticism has come not only from secretaries of party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms or heads of republic organizations, but from workers and kolkhoz members, who are also members of the Central Committee. They account for 10 percent of all critical remarks voiced at plenums over the past 4 years.

However, criticism at plenary meetings must be developed even more energetically. A profound and principle-minded study of the activities of Central Committee collegial organs and departments will contribute to further improving the work of the apparat and upgrading the level of party leadership of socioeconomic, political life in the republic.

The Central Committee Bureau also systematically considers critical remarks and suggestions heard at accountability and election meetings of shop and primary party organizations and at party conferences. Such practices develop the initiative of the party members and contribute to the establishment of an efficient and creative atmosphere in the party organizations.

Let us also note the positive effect of the report submitted by the Central Committee Bureau on the work done after the 17th CP of Kirghizia Congress, presented in May 1983 at the Central Committee Plenum. Essentially, it developed into a Central Committee report to all party members in the

republic. Suffice it to point out that the Central Committee members addressed rayon and city party organizations on 242 separate occasions.

The bureaus of 39 party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms have reported on their work at party committee plenums in the past 4 years. The same reports were then submitted to the primary party organizations, where party committee members have spoken on more than 6,000 occasions. A total of almost 330,000 party members attended the meetings and nearly 10 percent of them took the floor. More than 5,000 critical remarks were voiced, including some 400 addressed to party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and all of them have been essentially dealt with.

We must continue, Comrade Usubaliyev said, to make extensive use and to perfect this important form of work which strengthens democratic centralism in party life, intensifies the connection between party committees and party masses and develops the initiative and activeness of party members.

This is also assisted by the close consideration and use of critical remarks expressed by party members. More than 8,600 suggestions and remarks were expressed at plenums of party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms over the past 4 years. Most of them as well have been acted upon.

However, the Osh and Talas party obkoms, Kalininskiy, Moskovskiy, and Sokulukskiy raykoms and the Tokmak city party committee are not paying sufficient attention to this important aspect of the work.

Let us also point out that the plenary meetings of some party committees take place in an atmosphere of ostentatiousness. Reports are frequently pretentious. Many problems are interpreted in a rosy color. As a rule, in some party obkom, gorkom and raykom plenary meetings, criticism follows a single direction--downwards--without any criticism being addressed to bureaus, secretaries and departments, despite existing shortcomings in their work.

For example, the Osh party obkom held 11 plenums and 114 speakers took part in the debates. Not one of them, however, criticized the obkom or its departments. So far, not everyone has a proper understanding of the fact that the freedom to discuss problems and the criticism and self-criticism of shortcomings is one of the mandatory norms of party life. Some managers encourage criticism and self-criticism in words only without promoting their actual development.

For example, the CP of Kirghizia Central Committee Party Commission investigated reports on violations of party and state discipline and suppression of criticism by managers of the Frunze Specialized Start-Up and Tune-Up Administration No 6. Complaints and petitions on the same subject had been received by various authorities in the past as well. They had been investigated by numerous commissions. Gross violations of financial discipline and abuse of official position by administration chief-party member Lyulin had been exposed. However, he was the subject of no more than halfway measures, which made him confident of his impunity. Lyulin and his deputy, CPSU member Skalozubov, went on persecuting people for criticizing them, ignoring the opinion of the party organization.

This fact was considered by the Central Committee Bureau. The culprits were relieved of their positions and punished strictly. These suppressors of criticism could have been stopped earlier, had the primary party organization and its aktiv assumed a firmer and more principle-minded position toward the improper actions of these administration managers.

Some party committees as well do not always display the necessary firmness in such matters. Thus, Comrade Rostovtsev, chief bookkeeper at the Issyk-Kulvodstroy Trust, criticized the trust's management in the oblast ISSYK-KULSKAYA PRAVDA. The trust managers decided to get rid of this "inconvenient" worker and fired him. It was only after great difficulty and making the official rounds that this newspaper contributor was rehired. One month later, however, on the "good advice" of Comrade Kozhomkulov, the chief of Glavkirgizvodstroy, that Comrade Rostovtsev was forced to submit his resignation "on his own free will." The Issyk-Kul party obkom did not adopt a principle-minded position in this unseemly case of open reprisal for criticism. Belatedly acknowledging the persecution of this worker-rural correspondent, the obkom merely warned former trust manager Comrade Sarvin "not to allow such actions in the future."

Efforts to suppress criticism and persecution for criticism should be assessed sharply and principle-mindedly. Managerial intolerance of criticism should be considered by the party organizations as a very serious violation.

The greater tasks related to the further development of the socialist economy and culture, the speaker went on to say, make it incumbent upon management cadres not only to master to perfection contemporary management methods but also to be able to resolve problems on the basis of party positions, to engage in active ideological and educational work, to meet with people more frequently, to explain to them party policy profoundly, and skillfully to mobilize the masses for its implementation.

Every year, some 2,000 leading personnel submit reports to labor collectives in the republic. Such reports are an effective means of increasing public knowledge of the activities of party committees and soviet and economic bodies. They help the working people to see more clearly and better feel their profound involvement with everything taking place in the country by the will of the party, and to struggle even more energetically for the implementation of the party's plans. On the other hand, such reports are also a major test of the practical and moral qualities and political maturity of the managers and serve as public control over their practical work.

Set days for receiving citizens by heads of city and rayon organizations, enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhoses, rural rallies and open letter days help to strengthen direct contacts with the working people. In the past 2 years, more than 1,600 open letter days and about 14,000 rural rallies have been held. All of this intensifies the links between party organizations and the people, enables us to determine better the feelings, needs and concerns of the people and contributes to the growth of the leading cadres themselves.

"The ability to engage in ordinary affairs and to achieve results, constantly checking them against the course of life is the essence of ideological and organizational work," Comrade M. S. Gorbachev points out. However, not all managers consider participation in ideological and educational work their direct obligation. Some, such as Comrade Umetaliyev, deputy minister of agriculture, Comrade Sulaymanov, deputy minister of land reclamation and water resources, and Comrade Pitenkov, deputy minister of the meat and dairy industry, rarely submit reports to the working people. Last year, Comrade Tursunov, minister of higher and secondary specialized education, and Comrade Tynaliyev, minister of the fruit and vegetable industry, did not make even a single political speech to the collectives. Managers of farms, enterprises and organizations are insufficiently drawn into propaganda work in the city of Tokmak and in Sokulukskiy and Keminiskiy rayons.

We must ensure the comprehensive solution of economic, social and political problems. To this effect, we must increasingly perfect the ideological and political training of leading cadres and see to it that they develop high political standards and a new type of economic thinking. They must assert in themselves the Leninist style of organizational and ideological-education work among the masses.

It would be difficult in this connection to overestimate the significance of party political education of cadres. Courses for the party-economic aktiv, run by the party committees, are called upon to provide great assistance in upgrading their skills. Such possibilities, however, are not being used by all of our cadres.

The party committees must become stricter toward managers concerning their training and ideological and political growth and the promotion of active educational work in labor collectives.

Comrades! Cadre stability is one of the important prerequisites for fruitful work in all economic and cultural construction sectors. The CP of Kirghizia Central Committee persistently sees to it that they are not replaced unjustifiably. However, this does not mean that trust in and respect for workers should exclude principle-minded exigency toward them. While firmly pursuing a line of ensuring stability and consolidation of cadres, the Central Committee is making stricter demands of managers for the state of affairs in their sectors. In the past 4 years, 57 members on the Central Committee schedule have been relieved of their positions for failure to deal with their work sector, and 73 for compromising behavior.

All of them had been recommended for leading positions without adequate investigation of their political, practical and moral qualities. For example, one Shapiro, from Groznyy, with two strict reprimands by the Groznyy City Party Committee for major shortcomings in work and immodesty in an exchange of apartments on his record, was active in the Ministry of Rural Construction. Despite his record, the ministry appointed him head of the Kirgizsel'stroy Trust. Protected by the Ministry of Rural Construction, Shapiro managed the collective poorly, behaved rudely, persecuted personnel for criticism and practiced extortion. He was expelled from the party and fired.

Goskomsel'khoztekhnika Deputy Chairman Morozov was relieved of his duties for abuse of official position; the manager of the Severnyy Production Automotive Vehicles Trust Boobekov was fired for major shortcomings in the work and figure padding. Former deputy chief of Glavkirgizvodstroy Vaysleyb was expelled from the party, fired and given a court sentence for acquiring a fictitious diploma of graduation from a higher educational institution and the appropriation of state funds.

However, in the past every single one of these officials had been issued a positive character reference and recommended by specific managers. It would be entirely justified to take strictly to account Comrades Kondrashov, Boyko, Orozaliyev and Kozhomkulov for promoting such unworthy personnel. Irresponsibility in cadre selection, which causes tremendous material and moral harm, must not be forgiven.

Thoughtlessness and haste in personnel promotion sooner or later leads to a "cadre carousel." As we pointed out, in recent years kolkhoz chairmen and sovkhoz directors have been replaced particularly frequently. Similar cases have taken place at the ministries of motor transport and highways, construction and rural construction.

At the same time, we must not uncritically assess cadre stability. It is no secret that some managing personnel, who have held the same responsible jobs for a number of years, become accustomed to shortcomings, do not work beyond their capacities, live with the old knowledge and do not encourage the activeness and initiative of the masses. They show no desire to manage production affairs on the basis of scientific and technical progress. Naturally, this kind of cadre stability cannot be tolerated.

With a view to improving matters, the CPSU Central Committee recommends lateral transfers of leading personnel, "horizontally," so to say, and exchange of cadres among party, soviet and economic bodies and between the center and the peripheral areas. Such steps would unquestionably help to bring a fresh spirit into the work and to enrich it with new experience.

However, Comrade Usubaliyev emphasized, the "horizontal" transfer of cadres has nothing in common and should have nothing in common with compromised managers moving from one office to another. This is a vicious practice condemned by the party a long time ago. Unfortunately, there are frequent such cases.

The Talas Sovkhoz in Talasskiy Rayon had been headed by Ryskulov for many years. He had brought the farm to the point of collapse. The farm had accumulated huge losses. However, instead of "holding" this person liable for having failed in the work, the Talas party obkom appointed him chairman of the Talas RAPO [Rayon Agroindustrial Association].

Gross violations of financial discipline were exposed at the Osh Combine for Work at Home. Accounts were padded by 44,000 rubles. Combine director Raimzhanov and Chief Engineer Ibrayev were criminally prosecuted. Raimzhanov had previously been responsible secretary of the oblast executive committee and deputy chairman of the Kok-Yangak city executive committee and, as the

investigation proved, had been fired from both places for compromising behavior. On each occasion, however, he found patrons who transferred this poor worker from one position to another.

Let us take the case of Sulaymanov, director of the interfarm calf breeding complex in Naukatskiy Rayon. Last May, the party raykom bureau reprimanded him severely for gross violations of veterinary-sanitary conditions, neglecting accounts and poor management, and relieved him of his position. Three months later, that same party raykom approved his appointment as chief RAPO zootechnician. What kind of party principle-mindedness is this?

These and other facts prove that individual party committees grossly violate party principles in work with cadres. The Central Committee departments do not always analyze and issue a strict party assessment of such cases. Once and for all, we must comprehensively apply the rule that those who have failed in the work may not be appointed to another leading position until proven in a lower position that they have drawn the necessary conclusions. We must strictly observe this CPSU Central Committee stipulation.

Comrades! The moral feature of the manager, who is the party's representative, has always had been exceptionally important. Those who engage in abuses, bribery, padding and whitewashing violate the sacred ideals of the party and the people. There has been, there is and there will be no tolerance whatsoever of such people.

Everyone knows that when figure padding was exposed in the procurement of the 1980 cotton crop, the CP of Kirghizia Central Committee Bureau gave a principle-minded assessment of this fact and punished the culprits strictly. Ergashev and Tashmatov, respectively first secretaries of the Kara-Suyskiy and Leninsky Rayon Party Committees, were fired. Many leading party and soviet personnel were strictly punished for failure to deal with the organization of accountability and control in cotton growing. The Central Committee Bureau decree on this matter was discussed at open party meetings in all farms in Osh Oblast and met with the full support and approval of party members and working people.

Nevertheless, not everyone drew proper conclusions from this Central Committee decree. We still come across cases of inadmissible spinelessness and liberalism in the struggle against whitewashers and a tolerant attitude toward personnel who violate the norms of socialist morality and ethics.

The party committees must hold a firm position in the struggle to uproot such evil. It is not a question of the strictness of the punishment although, if necessary, harsh measures may have to be taken. The main thing is to create a comprehensive atmosphere of intolerance of even the slightest possible deviations from the norms of party ethics and of violations of socialist legality in all labor collectives.

Letters sent by the working people are ascribed great importance in the social struggle against shortcomings. In the course of preparations for this plenum, we once again reviewed 17,235 letters which had been received by the CP of Kirghizia Central Committee since the beginning of the five-year plan,

including 1,127 letters which reported improper behavior and abuses of official position by individuals, 97 of which discussed figure padding and whitewashing and 198 of which described thefts and waste. No single report to the Central Committee was left without proper reaction. Proper steps were taken based on the result of the investigations.

Some 200 schedule personnel of the Central Committee and the party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms have been held accountable by the party for a variety of negative manifestations over the past 2 years. They include the following former department heads of party obkoms: Issyk-Kul--Severgin; Naryn--Torobekov and Osh--Ergeshov. Some party workers abused their official position for selfish purposes. They included Second Secretary of the Tokmak City Party Committee Orlov, the head of the administrative bodies department of Issyk-Kul Obkom Bakirov, and the head of the administrative bodies department, CP of Kirghizia Central Committee, Koshoyev.

The investigation revealed that Koshoyev had gone into party work essentially through the back door, on the basis of someone's invisible and well-concealed influence. Judge for yourselves. Koshoyev worked as instructor at the Frunze City Party Committee. No documents were available as to who had recommended him, and there were no character references as to his previous work. Someone had deliberately destroyed them. Subsequently, Koshoyev worked for a while as chairman of the Pervomayskiy Rayon Court and then became head of the administrative and trade and finance bodies department of the Issyk-Kul Party Obkom. He was then recommended for the position of deputy and, subsequently, for a short time, worked as head of the department of administrative bodies of the Central Committee. Unfortunately, the Central Committee Secretariat was unable to detect Koshoyev's true nature immediately.

Based on the results of an investigation of letters and reports sent by the working people to the Central Committee, he was removed from his position and expelled from the party. But here is something strange: no one today can remember who helped him have such a dizzying career climb within such a short time. Every single comrade who had something to do in his time with the choice of Koshoyev has developed memory gaps. This particularly applies to former second secretary of the Frunze city party committee Chuprov, who was in charge of administrative bodies, and the second secretary of the Issyk-Kul party obkom Belyak, who was also in charge of administrative bodies, to Rumyantsev, head of Central Committee administrative bodies department, and some others. Koshoyev was criminally indicted for abuse of official position, accepting bribes and other crimes.

A criminal investigation is currently under way based on reports received of connections between criminal elements and former minister of the meat and dairy industry Tursunov.

The following former managers were expelled from the CPSU for abuses of official position and other antisocial actions: Pakhomov, general director of the Bakyt Production Association; Kasayev, director of the Naryn Clothing Factory; Arykov, director of the Sovkhoz imeni 50-Letiya SSSR, At-Bashinskiy Rayon; Ponomarev, deputy chairman of the republic Committee for Physical

Culture; Fisenko, chairman of the Talas city people's control committee, and others.

We shall continue to wage an uncompromising struggle against abuses of official position and actions incompatible with communist morality.

At this point, the speaker said, it would be quite pertinent to recall once again the letter which Vladimir Il'ich Lenin sent to the Central Committee Politburo, dated 18 March 1922:

"This is the not the first time...that the Moscow committee is actually indulging criminals-party members, who should be hanged.

"This is being done 'in error.' The danger of such 'errors' is huge. I suggest:

"2.... To issue a strict reprimand to the Moscow committee for indulging party members....

"3. To emphasize to all guberniya committees that the Central Committee will expel from the party those who attempt even the slightest possible effort to 'influence' the courts in the sense of 'alleviating' liability.

"4. The People's Commissariat of Justice to announce with a circular (a copy to guberniya party committees) that the courts should punish party members more strictly than nonparty members.

"Judges and members of the People's Commissariat of Justice Collegium will be fired for failure to implement this.

"5. To instruct the Presidium of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee to publish in the press this reprimand of the Moscow Soviet Presidium.

"Lenin.

"P.S. It is the height of shame and outrage for the ruling party to protect 'its own scoundrels!!'" (V. I. Lenin, "Poln. Sobr. Soch." [Complete Collected Works], vol 45, p 53).

This was said sharply, angrily, bluntly and openly, in the Leninist style. Vladimir Il'ich's behest of firmly strengthening the party's reputation and caring for and enhancing the title and significance of party member is being sacredly observed by the CPSU Central Committee. In the past few years, the CPSU Central Committee has made a number of important decisions aimed at upgrading organization and order, strengthening party, state and labor discipline and intensifying the struggle against anything which hinders our progress. This is no seasonal campaign. As Comrade M. S. Gorbachev emphasized in his speech at the extraordinary March CPSU Central Committee Plenum, "In the future as well decisive steps will be taken to continue to bring order, to purge our party of alien phenomena or any encroachments on the interests of society and its citizens and to strengthen socialist legality."

The speaker further emphasized that the struggle against official abuses, bribe taking, theft and other negative manifestations must be waged through the joint efforts of the entire republic party organization. In this case as well, the people's controllers, who number more than 112,000 activists, must play a truly militant role. Their task is to enhance the level of efficiency of their investigations and profoundly to expose the reasons for negative phenomena, ensuring their broad publicity. They must make control a truly mass, a nationwide project. The People's Control Committee (Comrade Dolmatov) must better coordinate the efforts of the local people's control bodies and strengthen them with well-trained and tried cadres.

The law enforcement organs must greatly energize their work in the struggle against phenomena alien to our socialist society and illegal actions and abuses.

Let us frankly say that the prosecutor's office, the militia, the courts and the Ministry of Justice lacked the necessary efficiency in the struggle against theft of socialist property, bribe takers and other delinquents; criminal cases are being investigated too slowly. Comrades Dryzhak, Akmatov, Dzhamashev and Abdyraliyev are poorly upgrading the responsibility of their subordinates for assignments and for the quality of case investigations.

The Central Committee Department of Administrative Bodies (Comrade Stepanov) must systematically supervise the activities of law enforcement organs and deal extensively with the selection, placement and upbringing of cadres and see to it that those who watch over law and order are people loyal to the party cause, honest and principle-minded.

The local party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic bodies as well must show greater initiative and principle-mindedness in the struggle against violations of the norms of the socialist way of life, without waiting to be prompted. Many violations, such as those we mentioned, were exposed only after investigations organized by the Central Committee. However, this could have been stopped much earlier, had the people been familiar with the local mood, had they not ignored signals and checked them promptly.

Everyone is familiar with the major abuses, shameful enrichment and extortions from kolkhoz members committed by Toychubekov, former chairman of the Kolkhoz imeni V. I. Lenin, Tonskiy Rayon. How was it possible for party, soviet and administrative authorities in Issyk-Kul Oblast and Tonskiy Rayon not to be aware of such facts? The intervention of the Central Committee was required to deal with this criminal. Toychubekov has now been sentenced, and the fact that this inveterate swindler was not exposed for a long time should be blamed above all on the party obkom and raykom (Comrades Masaliyev and Dzhaparov) and the administrative authorities.

We must point out that Central Committee departments as well sometimes show near-sightedness and do not see beyond individual reports major shortcomings in the work of sectors, enterprises or farms, or illegal actions. Here is a specific example: a letter was received by the Central Committee as early as 1978 on the Bostanov criminal group, which operated initially at the Frunze and subsequently the Tokmak Meat Combines. Comrade Rumyantsev, the former

head of the Administrative Bodies Department, irresponsibly approached the investigation of such signals. Essentially no investigation was organized. Former Central Committee secretary Comrade Kulmatov, who was personally acquainted with Bostanov, stopped the follow-up of this letter on the suggestion of Comrade Rumyantsev, although the letter had been addressed to another Central Committee secretary, pointing out that Kulmatov was Bostanov's friend. The fact that the letter fell in the hands of the one it discussed can also be blamed on some personnel of the Central Committee Department of General Affairs. This is an unprecedented case in the practice of party committees and in work with letters and petitions by working people. As a result of slurring over such a major signal, this group of criminals continued to steal from the state for several years. The party and criminal investigation of the activities of still unexposed accomplices of this criminal group is continuing.

It is entirely obvious that the reason why the working people turn precisely to their local party body with letters, suggestions, critical remarks and reports is that the party committee enjoys their trust. We have many such party committees. However, the Central Committee receives more letters from some cities and rayons than do local party bodies. Is this not proof of the weakening of their ties with the masses? Thus, in 1984 the Central Committee received more letters from Issyk-Atinskiy, Alamedinskiy and Kalininskiy rayons than their party raykoms. The secretaries of said party committees should consider this fact seriously.

In recent years, the CP of Kirghizia Central Committee has been increasingly expanding the practice of extensively informing the party members and working people on the work of the party organizations with cadres. "Publicity in the work of party and state bodies is an efficient means of struggle against bureaucratic distortions. It makes us approach more thoughtfully decision-making and organizing their supervision and the correction of shortcomings and omissions," Comrade M. S. Gorbachev points out. Our press, radio and television play a particularly important role in promoting such publicity. The party committees have begun to use more energetically their printed organs in the struggle against negative phenomena and various types of violations of the norms of the Soviet way of life.

Suffice it to say that in the past 4 years the republic, oblast and rayon press has published more than 2,000 sharply critical items based on party investigations and working people's letters.

Critical materials published in the press meet with broad social response. They are discussed in labor collectives and become warnings against possible violations. Equally important is the fact that such publications put an end to various misinterpretations which arise in connection with the dismissal of managers, who have failed to justify the trust placed in them. Unquestionably, this contributes to the proper upbringing of cadres and the shaping of public opinion.

The party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms must make even greater use of the oblast, city and rayon press in the struggle against shortcomings in cadre work in the local areas. They must see to it that each serious action is

discussed by the party organizations and labor collectives and become a motivating impulse for improving the work. It is also necessary to improve the party's leadership of mass information and propaganda media and to study more profoundly the life of editorial collectives. Greater strictness must be displayed toward the quality of publications and radio and television programs. Particular attention should be paid to staffing the editorial boards with cadres of journalists with high political and moral qualities. It is no secret that frequently unsuitable, morally weak and occasionally dishonest people become members of editorial boards of newspapers and journals, the television and the radio, people whose behavior shames the high title of Soviet journalist. We must firmly get rid of such people.

The Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department (Comrade Saadanbekov) must systematically solve problems related to upgrading the ideological-political and professional standards of journalistic cadres. Exigency must be shown toward editors and primary party organizations in mass information media, so that each published work be distinguished by its party principle-mindedness, sharpness of thought and vivid style, and so that the role of the press, radio and television in the communist upbringing of the working people become increasingly higher.

Comrade Usubaliyev further discussed problems of cadre training and drew attention to the need for their better utilization. A total of 23,000 specialists with higher and secondary training work in jobs not requiring their qualifications. This includes 8,500 engineers and technicians who hold jobs as workers. A particularly large number of them may be found at the Kirgizelektrodivigatel' Plant (Comrade Morozov), the Kirghiz Ore-Mining and Metallurgical Combine (Comrade Medvedev), Kirgizglavenergo (Comrade Tuleberdiyev), the enterprises of the ministries of light industry, the meat and dairy industry (Comrade Tverdokhlebov), construction materials industry and consumer services (Comrade Aldashev) and the Kirghiz Consumer Union (Comrade Chilebayev).

Nevertheless, the heads of these ministries, departments, enterprises, organizations and associations frequently complain of the shortage of specialists and many senior positions in production are held by practical workers. For example, practical workers account for more than 300 people or 11 percent of chiefs of shops, shifts and sectors and their deputies at industrial enterprises. Their number is even higher in the organizations in the nonproduction area.

Nor can we fail to be concerned by the fact that the apparatus of some republic ministries and departments, the ministries of the fruit and vegetable industry, procurement, the meat and dairy industry and communications and the State Committee for Petroleum Products and others employ many specialists whose skills are unrelated to their jobs. Unquestionably, this adversely affects the competence with which the national economy is managed.

Today, when we have firmly undertaken the solution of the complex and important problems related to converting the economy to the track of intensification and the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, it is extremely important for all production sectors to be strengthened with

highly skilled, knowledgeable and competent specialists. Under contemporary conditions the role of engineering cadres has increased immeasurably. This makes it necessary substantially to upgrade the quality of their training and to ensure their proper employment.

Unfortunately, however, many omissions remain in this area. The Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education (Comrade Tursunov) and the planning bodies use obsolete planning methods for cadre training. Their forecasts for future needs for specialists in the various economic sectors and individual areas in the republic are inaccurate. The style of work of the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education is insufficiently energetic. Practical organizational work is frequently replaced by paper-shuffling. In 1984 alone, the ministry's collegium passed 92 resolutions on improving the training of specialists and scientific-pedagogical cadres. So far, however, no real results are apparent.

The same ministry and the Ministry of Education (Comrade Bazarkulov) occasionally show haste and thoughtlessness in cadre selection and placement, as a result of which frequently noninitiative-minded and even unsuitable personnel find themselves at the head of educational institutions and must subsequently to be dismissed. In the past 4 years the principals of 92 schools and five technicums and two VUZ rectors have been relieved of their positions for negative reasons.

The Central Committee Science and Schools Department (Comrade Sadykov) and the party committees of the ministries of education and higher and secondary specialized education must take all the necessary steps to improve work with school cadres, to upgrade their responsibility and to enhance the standards of specialist training.

The republic party organization pays great attention to work with the creative intelligentsia in the implementation of cadre policy. The Central Committee Culture Department (Comrade Abdysamatov) must do serious work to eliminate existing shortcomings.

The vocational-technical education system plays a great role in shaping the cadre potential of the republic's national economy. Here as well a number of unresolved problems remain. In particular, major complaints have been voiced concerning the republic's State Vocational Training Committee (Comrade Kasendeyev) for the low quality of training of future workers and, particularly, for the high percentage of school dropouts. Available rural manpower is sluggishly recruited for industrial and construction work. Few skilled workers are being trained among the Kirghiz youth for the machine-building and other industrial sectors.

Central Committee Secretary Comrade Karypkulov and the Central Committee Science and Educational Institutions Department should become more exigent toward heads of ministries, departments, base enterprises and farms for the training of highly skilled worker cadres and carrying out the reform of general education and vocational-technical schools.

Another major problem is strengthening work with Komsomol cadres, as required by the CPSU Central Committee decree on the party's leadership of the Komsomol. In implementing the Central Committee stipulations, we must see to it that elective positions in Komsomol bodies are filled by the most mature, initiative-minded, energetic young activists possessing organizational talents and practical experience gained in labor collectives.

The CPSU Central Committee makes it incumbent upon the party committees actively to help the Komsomol organizations to resolve cadre problems and engage in such activities on a systematic and permanent basis.

Comrades! Along with the entire country, Kirghizstan has reached an important level in the five-year plan. The main concern of all party members and working people in the republic today is the successful implementation of the plans for the final year and the entire 11th Five-Year Plan, and to welcome the 27th Congress of our party and the approaching 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War with new accomplishments.

The people of Kirghizstan are in a state of high labor and political upsurge. They live and work in an atmosphere of cohesion and unity. The elections for supreme soviets of union republics and local soviets of people's deputies were one more convincing proof of the monolithic unity between party and people and a triumph of Soviet democracy and unbreakable fraternal friendship among all nations in our country. The outstanding mobilizing speech delivered by M. S. Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, at the Extraordinary March CPSU Central Committee Plenum gave powerful impetus to the constructive energy and creative initiative of the working people. The working people of Kirghizstan adopted as a battle program for action Comrade M. S. Gorbachev's instructions to the effect that "we must successfully fulfill the plans for economic and social development for 1985 and thus secure a confident beginning of the next five-year plan."

Socialist competition has extensively developed in the republic. It has never been more widespread. More than 1,100,000 people of Kirghizstan took individual socialist pledges. Our common collective accomplishments are the result of individual contributions. Party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and soviet and economic bodies must concentrate their organizational and mass-political work on unconditionally reaching the planned levels. In this connection, we must actively engage in reciprocal investigations of the implementation of collective and individual obligations at industrial enterprises, construction and transport organizations and all national economic sectors. The trade union organizations must assume great responsibility in this area. They must engage in energetic and purposeful organizational work.

The Kirghiz Trade Union Council (Comrade Abakirov) and the republic committees of sectorial trade unions must persistently promote the increased activeness and efficiency of the socialist competition and ensure its extensive publicity. They must promptly sum up results, firmly eliminate formalism and promote a high spirit of competitiveness.

Currently, all collectives are engaged in active preparations for the all-union communist subbotnik dedicated to the 115th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth. Everything necessary should be done for the subbotnik to be marked by the highest possible labor productivity. It is very important that on that day each labor collective work with saved raw materials, materials and energy and fuel resources. To this effect, it is necessary to begin comprehensively and as of now reviews of economy reserves and add to the thrift fund.

The results of the work done over the past 2 months of the last year of the five-year plan prove that the party members and all working people in Kirghizstan are fully resolved not only to consolidate their successes but to multiply them as well. The volumes of industrial output and commodity marketing were considerably higher in January and February compared to the planned figures. The plan for the growth of labor productivity was overfulfilled and indicators in the motor vehicle and railroad transportation systems improved somewhat.

Along with positive results, however, we also have major shortcomings and omissions in organizing the implementation of state plans and socialist obligations. Forty-four enterprises did not fulfill their commodity marketing plans, failing to deliver goods worth more than 10 million rubles; 76 enterprises did not fulfill their assignments for the growth of labor productivity.

Party and social organizations and soviet and economic bodies must take most decisive measures to surmount the lagging of said enterprises. They must take strictly and principle-mindedly to task their managers and primary party and trade union organizations which are failing to ensure unity between word and action. "...We must pull ourselves together and mobilize our reserves and stress all efforts," Comrade M. S. Gorbachev points out, "in order to catch up and reach planned levels by the end of the year." This is our main guideline in all economic activities. We must catch up and maximally compensate for production shortfalls in individual sectors and enterprises. We must fulfill and overfulfill plans for all indicators of the first quarter. This is today the most vital task. It demands of us to intensify the struggle for strengthening labor and production discipline, order and organization. Unfortunately, such work is being improperly carried out in some collectives. Significant working time losses are allowed to occur; no efficient performing discipline is ensured and the fact that strong discipline and high-level organization are the most important reserves for efficient economic management is being forgotten. We can no longer tolerate this.

Comrades! Completing the cattle wintering season, which has worsened as a result of the adverse protracted spring, requires tireless attention.

The CPSU Central Committee appeal to the animal husbandrymen in the country to complete successfully the cattle wintering and to prevent any lowering of cattle productivity was accepted by the party members and all working people in Kirghizstan as a particularly important economic and political task.

We note with satisfaction that under the conditions of this incredibly harsh winter, the Kirghiz livestock breeders are working with true self-dedication,

deeply aware of their responsibility to the party and the people, countering the elements with their high degree of organization. The party, soviet and economic bodies secured housing for the animal husbandrymen in the winter pasturegrounds and helped them to use animal feeds economically and efficiently. Feed shops and production lines are in operation on all farms. Virtually the entire herd is being kept in regulation and suitably adapted premises. Supplies to animal husbandrymen of food and cultural-consumer, trade and medical services have been organized.

Thanks to the help of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers and the steps taken locally, compared with last year the size of the public cattle herds has not declined.

I am pleased to report, comrades, that the quarterly plan for sales of cattle, poultry and eggs to the state was fulfilled on 23 March. Above-plan sales of meat and eggs are continuing.

However, some party, soviet and economic activists are showing complacency and placidity, against which the CPSU Central Committee has cautioned us repeatedly.

Despite grave shortages of animal feed, many farms are not securing its thrifty and efficient use. Milk production and cattle weight gains remain extremely low. Cow productivity has declined particularly sharply, compared with last year, in Osh Oblast and Issyk-Atinskiy, Alamedinskiy and other rayons. Cattle losses in Naryn and Talas oblasts and in Chuyskiy, Moskovskiy and Kalininskiy rayons have increased significantly.

We have still not caught up from the decline in milk production of the winter months. Compared with last year, Issyk-Kul and Talas oblasts and Sokulukskiy and Kalininskiy rayons have fallen particularly behind. In the next few days these and other oblasts and rayons must increase milk production and sharply intensify the pace of milk deliveries to the state. To this effect we must increase even further the purchase of milk surpluses from the population. All oblasts and rayons must fulfill their milk purchasing plans.

Organizational and mass political work in livestock farms must be intensified. Comprehensive assistance should be given to livestock breeders. Each farm must ensure the preservation of the herds and steadily increase the production of animal husbandry goods and sales of meat, milk and eggs in accordance with socialist pledges. Loss-free sheep breeding must be organized.

Spring in our area is late by almost an entire month. This makes it incumbent upon us to complete our spring field work within an extremely short time. We must eliminate more rapidly remaining shortcomings in preparing sowing materials and making equipment repairs.

Favorable conditions for obtaining high crop yields are developing as a result of abundant precipitation. Our task is to make full use of this opportunity. We must intensify the pace of preparations of the irrigation system and fill all water reservoirs, ponds and basins with water from the melted snow thus ensuring adequate moisture for the crops.

Once again today we must draw the attention of the participants in this plenum to the need unconditionally to resolve the exceptionally important problem of drastically upgrading animal feed production in 1985. The current wintering was a major test for all of us. Its lessons should be considered by the entire republic party organization and everything possible should be done to prepare this year rough and fresh animal feed totaling no less than 2.3 million tons and 400,000 more feed units than last year, averaging 14 feed units per head of cattle. To this effect, all farms must review the structure of their areas in animal feed crops and, considering our circumstances, increase the sowing of the highest-yielding high-protein crops, such as peas, alfalfa, corn, barley and others. Intermediary, mixed and stubble crops, which have proven their usefulness, must be planted more extensively. We must also improve the technology of growing, harvesting and storing animal feeds.

In order to upgrade responsibility for increasing feed production, specialized brigades and links must be created wherever no such units have been organized, operating on the basis of collective contracts. They must be strengthened with experienced and knowledgeable brigade leaders-specialists.

Comrades! To sum it up, let me reemphasize that the prime condition for the successful implementation of the major tasks of socioeconomic development and further enhancement of the communist consciousness of the working people, which face the republic, is all-round improvement of work with cadres. Today we analyzed the condition of this work and brought to light a number of major shortcomings and omissions for which, as Central Committee first secretary, I do not decline responsibility. I deeply realize that however overloaded with work I may be, I must deal more with problems of cadre policy. At the same time, I would like to point out that in terms of allocating duties among Central Committee secretaries, Comrade Makarenko should concentrate his efforts essentially on work with cadres. He must make a more extensive and profound study of their practical, political and moral qualities. He must painstakingly undertake to create a reserve and become more exigent toward Central Committee departments, the Organizational-Party Work Department above all (Comrade Shimkin) and its inspectors, so that they may promptly and objectively note positive and negative qualities in the personnel and avoid errors and blunders in their promotion to leading positions. The facts prove that it is precisely this which we occasionally lack.

Our task is to take specific measures which will make it possible for all party organizations strictly to observe the Leninist principles of cadre selection, placement and upbringing. We must persistently and consistently see to it that all sectors of party, soviet, economic and cultural construction without exception are headed by politically mature and competent leaders with high moral qualities, enjoying the trust of the masses, infinitely loyal to the party's cause and able successfully to implement party policy.

In resolving this problem, we must pay prime attention to questions such as further improving the Marxist-Leninist education of leading cadres and their ideological and political training and enrichment with experience in organizational and ideological work among the masses, thus creating reliable

cadre reserves. More women must be appointed to responsible positions in party, soviet, public and economic work; we must be particularly concerned with a reserve of young cadres, without which we cannot achieve continuity and the optimal combination of young with experienced personnel.

The proper selection and placement of cadres is an important prerequisite for further improvements in the international upbringing of the working people. As we pointed out, we are already doing a great deal in this area. However, in their cadre work some party committees do not always take sufficiently into consideration the national composition of the population in the different areas and the specific requirements and needs of national and ethnic groups in the republic. This shortcoming must be firmly eliminated. Everything necessary must be done to strengthen, day after day, the fraternal unity and cohesion of the multinational people of Kirghizstan around the Leninist party.

In a word, the entire system of cadre selection, promotion, training and upbringing must be raised to the level of CPSU Central Committee requirements.

Not so long ago, at its regular meeting, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo particularly emphasized the need to strengthen labor, state and party discipline and wage a decisive struggle against any manifestations of ostentatiousness and irresponsibility and anything that may conflict with the socialist norms of life. We must consider this CPSU Central Committee stipulation the base of our entire practical activities in the implementation of the party's plans.

In conclusion, comrades, allow me to assure on your behalf the Leninist Central Committee and Central Committee Politburo, headed by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, that the republic party organization, in improving its work with cadres and perfecting the style and methods of its organizational and political activities, will achieve new successes in implementing the social and economic assignments set by the party, and welcome the 27th CPSU Congress with worthy accomplishments.

5003

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4 June 1985

UZBEK RURAL DEMOGRAPHIC 'CONTRADICTIONS' BEG INTERVENTION

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 19 Feb 85 p 3

[Article by A. Chamkin, head of the section for sociological research at the Institute of Philosophy and Law im. I. M. Muminov, Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences, candidate of philosophical sciences: "Sociologist, Think About the Countryside: Attention: There is a Problem!"]

[Text] Reminiscences about the countryside are almost always lyrical. And sometimes it is difficult to resign oneself to the thought that the rural anachronism is rather a shortcoming than a virtue.

What should arouse the concern of scientific personnel and practical workers in the social development of the countryside in modern Uzbekistan, and what, from the sociologist's viewpoint, is its greatest weakness?

If consolidation of people in the countryside is the most important problem confronting almost all the regions of the country, then the problem of their employment is a reality for us. At the beginning of the 1980's, there were 4 million hectares for the 1.9 million persons employed in the sovkhoses and kolkhoses of the republic, which amounted to 2.1 hectares per person. The theoretical workload in agricultural production where complete mechanization is utilized is 8-10 hectares, and in a number of countries with irrigated cultivation it is 16-20 hectares per worker. The rapid growth of the population, including that of the rural areas, has contributed to the fact that the workload of cultivated areas per worker is low.

The republic's basic agricultural crops--cotton, rice, vegetables, grapes, melons and gourds, etc.--require a warm climate and a great amount of water. The share of manual labor in the growing and harvesting of these crops is great.

As a result, agricultural labor productivity in the republic is low. The level of agricultural labor productivity per average annual worker in the republics of Central Asia, including Uzbekistan, is five-sixteenths the level in the Baltic republics or in the oblasts of Northern Kazakhstan, and is half the average for the entire country.

From the socio-economic point of view, the indicator for foodstuffs production per head of rural population points to the role and the place of a region or

republic in the solution of the Food Program. The value of this indicator shows how much of the population the rural dweller "feeds" on the average, or how effectively the rural population of various regions is fulfilling its production function in relation to society. Analysis indicates that the rural population in the Central Asian republics is, at best, producing products for its own personal needs.

The predominance of physical labor over mental labor is a characteristic feature of the content of agriculture labor. According to data from our research conducted in the Fergana, Dzhizak and Kashka-Darya oblasts, more than 90 percent of the workers in sovkhozes and kolkhozes are engaged in primarily physical labor.

Another feature is the large number of non-vocational laborers. On the one hand, our countryside has many work sites which do not require vocational labor, and on the other hand, many workers still do not have a specialized education. Moreover, this concerns women to a greater degree than men. About 25 percent of them have an education that includes courses or a vocational-technical institute, which in the countryside is usually considered totally sufficient for performing skilled, and in particular machine operating, labor.

One should dwell also on the difficult labor conditions of rural machine operators, such as tractor drivers, cotton picker drivers and other drivers. The designs of agricultural machines are intended to increase technical and economic indicators, but they do not always allow for high temperatures and comfort. Conditions for repairing equipment are far from being available in all farms, and production areas (field camps, workshops, livestock barns) are sometimes poorly equipped, which does not make it possible to organize effective rest for workers.

Data from a survey of the rural population of the Fergana Oblast in 1984 permits one to speak definitely about their attitude towards work. About eighty percent expressed satisfaction with their labor, about 15 percent answered that they were satisfied with their work since no other work was available, and only 5 percent were not satisfied with it. Formally, the picture is quite favorable. However, the survey indicated that a portion of those questioned did not have the opportunity to choose their work.

As we see, aside from a number of contradictions which have developed, as a whole the workers' attitude towards their labor is positive. In this connection, the population outflow from the countryside to the city is insignificant. In addition, increased migration of rural dwellers is not foreseen in the immediate future.

What is the primary focus in this chain of socio-economic problems in the countryside?

The disproportion between the high rates of demographic growth of the rural population and the slow rates for the development of the agricultural production sphere, and the quantitative and the qualitative imbalance

between the availability of labor resources and the system of work sites is the central agricultural problem of the region. The other contradictions and difficulties arise precisely from this disparity. Therefore, the solution of this problem should be given a central place in a program for the long-term development of the republic's countryside.

The problem of developing agricultural labor is connected not only with increasing the efficiency of the Central Asian agrarian sector, but is also important in improving the lifestyle of the rural population. The universally recognized thesis of Marxist sociology that labor, in all its socialist characteristics, is the basis of the way of life that is especially important for rural conditions. In the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, the acceleration of the industrialization of this sector was considered the basis for solving not only all the production problems, but also the social problems of the countryside.

In this connection, the widely-held point of view, which ties improvement of the way of life and the formation of personality only with the development of the non-productive sphere (for example, such an aspect of it as the culture of daily life) is incorrect. Narrowing of the social significance of the process of the industrializing of agricultural production, of mechanization of the basic sectors, and of a reduction in manual labor constitute the reverse side of this approach. Such an approach contradicts the Marxist conception of personality development: free time does not make a person harmoniously developed if the basic form--labor--remains unchanged.

The problem of the further socio-economic development of agricultural production more and more begins to take on a complex nature. On the strength of this, one should rely on a comprehensive approach in order to study and manage these processes. But, what is happening today?

Tens of organizations and hundreds of people are studying the problems of agricultural production. But, basically, the technical and economic spheres of agricultural production are at the center of their activity. Questions of personality and family development and of the conditions of active life (zhiznedayatel'nost') and the social infra-structure have been thrown overboard in their studies. The question here is not whether these aspects have been subjects of study, for to one degree or another they have been within the field of vision of individual scholars in the republic. We consider it essential to unite the social, economic, demographic, cultural and technical features of agricultural production, and to combine them in order to increase the effectiveness of managing socio-economic development in the republic's countryside.

Currently the republic's countryside is far removed from a comprehensive approach and system of management of further development. The establishment of rayon, oblast, and republic agro-industrial unions has not yet overcome their obsolete organization modes of administration. A specific program administration and a corresponding organizational structure have not yet been established within the system of agricultural production. If one were to

use an analogy, the existing scientific research and administrative system would bring to mind an imaginary situation wherein several doctors are treating the same patient independently of one another; one is treating his high fever, another his cough, a third his aching head, etc.... Although this is even difficult to imagine, we frequently encounter similar situations in socio-economic problem research as well as in the management of the republic's countryside development.

Naturally there arises the question, how could this be possible up till now? Partly because no decision was made on the basis of existing social, economic, technical and other information. Any kolkhos chairman, sovkhoz director, and head of a rayon, oblast on a republic scale views the situation solely in his own domain and makes up his mind, based as a rule, on common sense and his own experience. However, when we consider the implementation of a complex program earmarked for the socio-economic development in the republic, oblast, and even rayon, common sense may allow room for error. This is why its improvement is frequently much more costly than the preliminary research and technical planning studies indicate.

We consider the question of active participation in the management of the republic's social development as essential.

Up to now, socio-economic planning was uncoordinated not only within the countryside, but also in the cities. Of course, we have always been confronted by serious social objectives because the development of socialism is not only an economic but also a social process.

Further development of the republic's countryside indicates how closely interwoven the social and economic occurrences are and how artificial their separation in science as well as in day-to-day management is.

Currently, socio-economic management of the development of the countryside ought to be unified and complete. Also, the experience of carrying out complete research and management needs to be amassed by us, so that the problem of developing the countryside is appropriately specific both for the region and the republic. In our estimation, only this approach towards the complex socio-economic situation is appropriate as a timely standard for the development of agriculture as well as for the level of the tasks set up by the 26th Plenum of the CCCPSU and the 16th CP Plenum of UzSSR.

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FIFTH CONGRESS OF UZBEK VOLUNTEER JOURNALISTS

Report on Meeting

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 3 Feb 85 p 1

[Report by Uzbek Telegraph Agency: Congress of Worker-Rural Correspondents of Uzbekistan"]

[Text] About 80,000 worker-rural correspondents in Uzbekistan regularly collaborate on newspapers and journals, radio and television. The volunteer press aides' work is a substantial contribution to the fulfillment of national economic plans and the enhancement of the working people's communist upbringing. This was discussed at the Fifth Congress of Worker-Rural Correspondents of Uzbekistan, which was held 2 February in Tashkent. Discussion concerned the tasks of further developing the worker-rural correspondent movement and stepping up volunteer correspondents' work in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th Party Congress, the June (1983) and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, the instructions and recommendations of Comrade K. U. Chernenko and the requirements of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee's 16th plenum.

S. Sh. Kurbanov, chairman of the board of the Uzbek Journalists' Union, who gave the report, and others who spoke at the congress noted that in recent years the ranks of worker-rural correspondents have grown substantially and the ideological and public-affairs level of their articles has risen.

It was stressed at the congress that the press activists presently face important, responsible tasks.

In fulfilling their social duty, the delegates said, worker-rural correspondents are called upon to focus attention mainly on issues pertaining to the further intensification of production, the economizing of funds and materials, the acceleration of technical progress, the rational use of material and labor resources, the strengthening of state and labor discipline, and the upbringing of people in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism; they should declare an implacable war against mismanagement, laxity and disorganization, speak out in a principled and bold manner against all shortcomings and negative phenomena that keep us from moving forward, and educate people correctly.

At the same time, in analyzing the results of work that has been done, the delegates pointed out the fact that journalists' organizations and editorial staffs are still not taking full advantage of the tremendous potential of the worker-rural correspondent movement. In some places nonstaff writers are not actively enlisted in press work, and insufficient concern is shown for the growth of their professional skills. In some places the training of worker-rural correspondents is carried out in a haphazard fashion.

The congress delegates appealed to all of Uzbekistan's worker-rural correspondents to raise their creative activeness and professional skills and increase their personal contributions to the accomplishment of the economic and social tasks defined by party decisions, the positions and conclusions contained in the speeches and writings of Comrade K. U. Chernenko and his historic work "On a Par With the Requirements of Developed Socialism," and the directives of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee's 16th plenum. The appeal expresses confidence that the republic's worker-rural correspondents, responding in deed to the party's attention and concern, will mobilize all their forces and creative inspiration to help Uzbekistan's working people to successfully complete 1985 and the 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole, and to greet the upcoming 27th CPSU Congress and 40th anniversary of the Great Victory with new accomplishments.

R. Kh. Abdullayeva, secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, spoke at the congress.

Editorial Discussing Their Role

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 3 Feb 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Chroniclers of Our Age"]

[Excerpts] Yesterday the Fifth Congress of Worker-Rural Correspondents of Uzbekistan--a large detachment of the country's volunteer correspondents--was held. The great power of the worker-rural correspondent movement was noted in the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee's greetings to the congress: "Guided by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee's June (1983) plenum, the instructions of Comrade K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the nonstaff correspondents are making a substantial contribution to the ideological support of the fulfillment of national economic plans and the struggle for further enhancing the efficiency of social production, economy and thrift. They unanimously support the decisions of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee's 16th plenum and the republic party organization's course of establishing order in all spheres of production and social life, further strengthening state and labor discipline, and enhancing the masses' creative initiative."

This is the Leninist attitude toward the worker-rural correspondent movement.

Il'ich's words spoken back on the eve of the first Russian Revolution, when he was preparing for publication of the newspaper VPERED [Forward], the

party majority's press organ, are still inspiring today: "The organ will be living and vital if for every five executives and permanent writers there are 500 and 5,000 non-writer employees."

True to Leninist traditions, the country's volunteer correspondents have always been the chief bearers of party spirit and kinship with the people in our mass information media. They were the targets of the kulaks' sawed-off guns and the counterrevolution's British rifles. Under fire on the front lines during the Great Patriotic War, they wrote their blood-stained lines for the newspapers. And today at the open-hearth furnaces, by the golden heaps of Virgin-Lands grain, at the controls of cotton combines, and in the training-exercise attacks of the homeland's peaceful soldiers, the flaming words of the party's helpers are born, words which lead the Soviet people to new accomplishments of the society of developed socialism.

Today times are different. And the tasks are also different, and even more complex. The only thing that has not changed in our volunteer correspondents' work is to be always in the forefront and to focus attention, as was stressed at the Central Committee's June (1983) plenum, on the main areas of development, the serious analysis of problems, and the dissemination of advanced experience. The worker-rural correspondents' articles, like those of professional journalists, should capture interest and persuade by virtue of the depth of their insight into life, the cogency of their arguments and the freshness of their thoughts and words, and they should wage skillful propaganda for the advantages of our system and vividly disclose the nature and character of the builder of the new society--the true hero of our age.

Every day, worker and rural correspondents take active part in the work of the republic's mass information media. For example, not a single issue of PRAVDA VOSTOKA comes out in which one does not find their ardent words, keen criticism and stories of their fellow workers--we receive thousands of letters every month. The worker-rural correspondent is our main correspondent, our reader and our author. One could name hundreds of people who give their all working at their machine tools, on the fields or in livestock sections and then just as indefatigably take up a sheet of paper in order to turn it into a page in the chronicle of our great age.

Their forum is the large-circulation, rayon and city newspapers and province and republic mass information media. The standing of the forum varies, but the mental output is of the same high scale--serving the cause with their words.

And this means that attention should be focused on the rational utilization of technical production potential and the introduction in every labor collective and every workplace of the only possible principle of creative labor: "Work better today than yesterday and tomorrow better than today!" The generalization of advanced experience, the objective criticism of failures and shortcomings, propaganda for the best models of the organization of labor, management, personnel work and the organization of socialist competition--all of this should be subordinate to the main thing: to fulfill and overfulfill what has been planned, to manage thriftily and economically, to

raise qualitative indices along with quantitative indices at every workplace, to introduce scientific and technical advances into daily practice, and to carry out production in such a way as to obtain the maximum effect with minimal outlays, and--for every labor collective--to produce at least two days' worth of output in the final year of the five-year plan using economized raw materials and other materials.

The worker-rural correspondents' duty is to find concrete examples of the skillful accomplishment of these lofty tasks and goals, to relate them in an understandable way, and to augment with their every article the nationwide experience. In their addresses, participants in the congress called upon all of the republic's worker-rural correspondents to fulfill this duty.

Party committees, Soviet and economic-management agencies and the mass information and propaganda media must create the most favorable atmosphere possible for the worker-rural correspondents' work and ensure the further development of the worker-rural correspondent movement. Even more attention should be given to all letters received by editors, and efforts should be made to ensure the effectiveness of worker-rural correspondents' publications, the mandatory adoption and publicizing of practical measures in response to critical signals and volunteer correspondents' writings, and the universal introduction of advanced experience discovered by worker-rural correspondents.

Our ideological adversaries' arsenal contains a great deal. But it does not contain the main thing by which our press lives--free access by the people to the mass information and propaganda media for the formation of public opinion. The worker-rural correspondents' creative activeness and deep interest in the work of newspapers, magazines, radio and television are a good Leninist tradition.

And every possible measure should be taken to ensure that the voice of the people is as essential to every mass information organ as Vladimir Il'ich Lenin understood it to be: if people do not write to a newspaper, it is a disgrace to the newspaper.

8756

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REGIONAL

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4 June 1985

UZBEK CP CC BURO ON ECONOMY, MEDIA

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 15 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] The buro of the Uzbek CP Central Committee has examined at its regular session the results of the plan implementation for the economic and social development of the Uzbek SSR for the period of January-February, and the tasks that emanate from the speech delivered at the March (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee M. S. Gorbachev.

As a result of intensified administrative and political work in the labor collectives, the republic's industry as a whole has satisfactorily coped with the assignments prescribed for production volume and growth in productivity. The planned level of product sales was exceeded by 18 million rubles. Rail transportation has begun to operate better, and a number of production projects has been put into operation.

At the same time, not all of the Party, soviet, and operational organs have as yet established strict control over the fulfillment of plans and the adopted socialist pledges. The industrial lag in the Dzhizak, Kashka-Darya, Tashkent, and Fergana oblasts was not taken up in February. Several enterprises of the meat and dairy, local, cotton-ginning, fuel and construction materials industry are not operating satisfactorily. The Uzbek Metallurgical Plant, the Samarkand Elevator Construction Plant, the Almalyk Chemical Plant, the Elektrokhimprom association in Chirchik, and the Azot [nitrogen] association in Fergana, the Bekabad and Kuvasay cement combines, the Andizhan cotton combine, and the Tashkent and Fergana textile combines are all seriously lagging behind. A low level of deliveries discipline persists at enterprises of the Ministry of Light Industry, the Uzbek Main Administration of the Cotton Industry, the Ministry of the Food Industry, the Ministry of Construction Materials, and others.

The construction ministries and departments are slowly developing their implementation of the 1985 program. Plans are not being fulfilled in the areas of retail commodity turnover, domestic public services, public motor transportation, and livestock product procurement.

The Buro of the Central Committee has demanded that the Party and soviet organizations, ministries and departments eliminate the cited shortcomings in the shortest possible time, and increase the rate of production volume growth in order to fulfill without fail the plan for the first quarter and the socialist pledges for 1985. In the light of the instructions and conclusions contained in the speech by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee M. S. Gorbachev at the March (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, we now have the task of making a decisive turning point in placing the national economy on a footing of intensive development, and to improve persistently the operational mechanism and administrative system, to implement the planned development of economics consistently, to strengthen discipline, and to intensify the degree of interest that enterprises should have in the end results of their work.

Primary attention must be concentrated on the fulfillment of production assignments in physical terms, contractual obligations, improved usage of plant capacity, the assimilation of scientific and technological achievements, assured growth in productivity, and the utmost economy of all types of resources. Exhaustive measures must be taken to restructure the operation of enterprises for whose products there is no demand, and to improve the quality of public services.

There was a discussion about the Namangan Party obkom's work to induce labor collectives to make more effective use of fixed capital, fuel-energy and other material resources, and to intensify economical operations. It was noted that the Party committees of the oblast have placed greater demands upon personnel to observe discipline and the rational utilization of all types of resources. The number of violations in electrical energy requests has been markedly reduced, and supply-marketing organizations have become more active in the identification and redistribution of above-norm stocks of commodity-material goods and the use of industrial waste. Total material expenditures for the past year were reduced by an additional 10.4 million rubles over the level called for by the plan, or by 1.2 percent. Since the beginning of the Five-Year Plan industrial production in the oblast has increased by 22.8 percent, and motor transport freight turnover increased by 24.6 percent.

Both of those figures are above the assigned levels.

At the same time, the Party organs of Namangan Oblast have not yet made certain that every collective has a concise program for raising production efficiency by better utilization of plant capacity, raw material, materials, and fuel. Many enterprises and organizations have not made use of reserves for increasing production output, and especially for improving work quality indices.

The Central Committee Buro has obligated the Namangan obkom to raise the level of its organizational and political efforts directed at the rational use of fixed capital, fuel-energy and other material resources at transportation and industrial enterprises. This activity must be based on the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee to the effect that prudent material expenditures at the contemporary stage of the national economy's development is the most important source of assured industrial growth and one of the main directions for the rational conduct of the economy.

The Party, soviet, and operational organizations should give special attention to the assured fulfillment of labor collective pledges to work no less than two days in 1985 on economized material resources, to the institution of strict accounting and control systems, and to improved moral and material incentives for participants in socialist competition. It is essential for Party organizations to indoctrinate workers persistently in a spirit of careful regard for national property at each work site, and to explain convincingly and clearly that funds obtained as a result of above-plan economy of material resources will be directed to resolving social problems, the first of which entails an improvement in public medical services.

The Central Committee Buro discussed the work of the Kashka-Darya Party obkom on increasing the role of the mass means of information and propaganda in the struggle to strengthen discipline, organization, and order and to affirm the norms of socialist morality in the light of the CPSU Central Committee's decree "On the Further Improvement of Rayon and Urban Newspaper Activity." The decree adopted on this question charges Party committees to intensify the organizational and educational role of the press in the realization of the directives of the 16th Plenum of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, and to increase the demands placed upon supervisors and all communists working in radio and the press and raise the ideological-political level of the materials presented there. The newspapers and radio broadcasts must help to inculcate an active vital attitude in workers,

and help to mold public opinion against any deviations from moral standards, and to create a general atmosphere which condemns bribery, misappropriation, speculation, parasitism. They must help Party organizations intensify the vanguard role of communists in all sectors of industrial and public life and strengthen their ties with readers, workers, and rural correspondents.

A number of other organizational and political questions concerned with the work of the republic's Party organization was also discussed at the session of the Uzbek CP Central Committee Buro.

6289

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REGIONAL

UZBEK CP CC BURO ON CONSTRUCTION DISCIPLINE

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 28 Mar 85 p 1

[Article: "In the Uzbek CP CC"]

[Text] The Uzbek CP Central Committee in its regular session has examined the staff report of the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Projects on its work with personnel in the light of the decisions of the 16th Plenum of the Uzbek CP Central Committee. It was noted that the staff has been guilty of serious shortcomings and negligence in the selection, placement, and training of personnel, and that their efforts are not being effectively directed to the resolution of our main task -- the fulfillment of state plans. The Ministry has often been indiscriminate and hasty in promoting workers and has been frequently shifting them around. The training of labor reserves has not been properly established. There are instances where persons who have compromised themselves in their previous work are appointed to supervisory positions. A significant number of the engineering-technical positions, including positions in the Ministry staff, are held by workers trained on the job. At the same time, there are quite a few degree-holding specialists in positions which do require a higher education.

The Buro of the Central Committee has demanded that the Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Projects eliminate these shortcomings, that it assures a strict observance of Leninist principles in the selection of personnel by evaluating their practical, political, and moral qualities, and that it assures that each worker feels a high degree of responsibility for his assigned task. The Buro has suggested that the Ministry organize an active reserve of personnel and that it more decisively promote young, promising specialists to responsible positions so

that politically mature, competent administrators are working in all sectors. A decisive struggle must be waged to strengthen state, planning, and labor discipline. Persons guilty of false reporting and deception, and embezzlement of socialist property must be held strictly accountable.

The Party Buro of the Ministry staff must raise the level of the personal responsibility of communists and all workers for the steadfast fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th Party Congress, the November (1982) and subsequent Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and the directives of the 16th Plenum of the Uzbek CP Central Committee. There must be a broader use of Party forms and methods for affecting improvements in the style and methods of staff operations. Work performance must be more intensely controlled and checked, criticism and self-criticism must be developed, and effective organizational and mass-political work must be achieved.

The results of the republic's socialist competition among agricultural workers to increase production and the procurement of agricultural and livestock products in 1984 were discussed. The decree of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers, The Uzbek Trade Union Council, and the Komsomol Central Committee pertaining to this question will be made public.

The Buro of the Uzbek CP Central Committee also examined at its session other questions dealing with the Party's guidance of the republic's economic and social development and administrative and political operations for which decrees were adopted.

6289

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REGIONAL

RAMPANT NEPOTISM AT NUKUS STATE UNIVERSITY, KARAKALPAKIA

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 17 Mar 85 p 3

[Article by A. Tankhel'son: "Going Against One's Conscience. How the Decisions of the 16th Plenum of the Uzbek CP Central Committee are Being Fulfilled"]

[Text] The Nukus State University is not yet 10 years old, but today it is already rightfully considered a major center of personnel training for the national economy, culture, and science in the lower regions of the Amu-Darya river. More than 6,000 students in 20 areas of specialization are studying at the University's 10 divisions. Along with the traditional disciplines, this VUZ is training specialists in agronomy, agricultural mechanization, planning, and accounting. It has available an impressive material base which includes a teaching laboratory complex of buildings, a computer center, cultural and personal facilities, including a student Palace of Culture, a sanatorium-dispensary, and an athletic-physical conditioning camp. Graduates of the University are working successfully in almost all sectors of the republic's national economy. Well then, as they say, a great ship requires deep waters for many years. But...

And this is a "but" that one could well do without, there are incidents in recent years that indicate that some trouble has occurred in the ship's movement. There have been different instances of complaints that have started to come from Nukus State University to the effect that ideological education among the students has become weaker and scientific research is becoming unsatisfactory. A number of instructors have been abusing their official position and are crudely violating pedagogical ethics.

Surely, we are far from disinterested in how they are teaching and by what means are they attaining the lofty goals entrusted to them by society. A secondary school teacher influences his wards by everything he does; by his lectures, by the way he conducts seminars, administers examinations, the tone and style in which he addresses students, and what is most important, by his own personal example of honest, unselfish service.

A check of those complaints showed that several administrators of Nukus State University are related, and in some cases, as they say, are related by "family subordination." Thus, the instructor V. Abdirova of the Department of Russian and Foreign Literature is a niece of the University Rector, Professor Ch. A. Abdirov. Her husband, M. Mambetnazarov, also works at the University as an instructor in the Department of Political Science.

At a superficial glance this fact would not seem to warrant any special attention. But let's look into this matter more deeply. Does an administrator who should be setting an example for all have the right to set up his relatives under his own wing? And after this, can he in all good conscience hold his subordinates responsible for similar acts?

This situation, to which the University's Party and other public organizations have closed their eyes without regarding it as a matter of principle, somehow has served as a signal to other persons who are not very scrupulous.

K. Beknazarova, an instructor in the Department of Computer Mathematics, is a daughter-in-law of the Vice-Rector for Science A. B. Bekbasov. A. Urumbayeva is an instructor in the department which is headed by her father, Professor N. A. Urumbayev. I. S. Akhmetova, an instructor in the interdivisional Department of Russian, is the daughter of the head of the Department of Karakalpak Literature, Professor S. Akhmetov whose son, B. S. Akhmetov, is an instructor in the Department of Computer Mathematics.

N. Sh. Sayfullayeva, a senior instructor in the interdivisional Department of Russian, is the wife of the head of the Botany Department, S. Ye. Yerezhepov, and his daughter, G. Yerezhepova, teaches in the Department of Russian and Foreign Literature.

Husband, wife, son, daughter-in-law, nephews--one could go on describing the luxuriant family tree and all its branches that have so vigorously flourished at Nukus University. Our purpose, of course, is not to describe in detail the degree to which doctors, candidates, and instructors not yet "settled down" are related. What is bad is that in one VUZ all the personnel are relatives. You will agree that such a relationship has nothing in common with the family dynasties of steel workers, cotton growers...

Nepotism in the VUZ is fraught with legal and moral violations. The essence of the matter is that nepotism causes enormous harm both to science and the ideological education of the student body. Wherever nepotism flourishes, criticism based on principles is kept down, and one thing, as they say, leads to another, and a "nutritive" medium is created which is conducive to other negative phenomena. This is confirmed by another letter from Nukus State University.

The head of the Department of Scientific Communism, doctor of philosophical sciences Zh. Bazarbayev, and the head of the Department of Ethics, Esthetics, and Scientific Atheism, candidate of philosophical sciences T. Izimbetov, have their own homes. Each person obtained a cottage 94 square meters in area. Moreover, without obtaining permission from the gorispolkom they expanded the area of their new mansions considerably. The doctor of sciences enlarged his cottage to 190 square meters, and the candidate enlarged his to 145 square meters. Within the last ten years the doctor bought three automobiles - a Zhiguli, a Volga, and a Gaz-69. The candidate was somewhat behind and acquired only two cars -- a Gaz-69 and a Niva. Their own homes and used automobiles were reregistered in the names of their sons and relatives, all done hush-hush.

In the meantime such gross indulgence and unhealthy passion for acquisitiveness are fraught with great harm to the upbringing of youth. What kind of an example could these people set for their pupils if their way of life is in clear contradiction to our moral values and true service to science?! The lack of self-discipline, inability, and perhaps the unwillingness to hold oneself strictly accountable have determined to a large measure the quality of their scholarly work. The fruits of their joint efforts, to put it mildly, clearly did not mature. This can easily be seen by the following specific example.

In May 1983 in an article entitled "Time to Search" under the heading "Notes on Atheist Literature," PRAVDA seriously criticized a book by Zh. Bazarbayev (!) and S. Sadykov, six quires in length, which was published by the Karakalpakstan izdatel'stvo [publishing house], edited by the very same ... T. Izimbetov (!). This is how the newspaper evaluated this "work": "...the sociological data in the work contradict the author's conclusions, one does not sense the pulse of time..."

Scholars, as all of the republic's workers, enthusiastically approve and support the line of action outlined by the 16th Plenum of the Uzbek CP Central Committee which was subsequently implemented to rectify the situation and to impose order consistently and persistently in all spheres of our life. Active Party militants and passionate propagandists of its ideas -- Soviet scholars and VUZ teachers, recognize full well that social progress and the effective work of all economic links largely depend upon the quality of their work, their ideological conviction, and moral strength of character. Each scientific and VUZ collective must create conditions that enhance the inculcation of these qualities, and each such collective must evolve a microclimate in which there is no room for nepotism, total permissiveness, and the masking of shortcomings.

True, the Party organization of Nukus University and its community have been somewhat late, but they now understand the condition of the moral atmosphere which they had previously overlooked. The first steps have been taken. Rector Ch. A. Abdirov has been removed from his position and concrete measures have been taken to normalize the situation.

6289

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REGIONAL

REPUBLIC PROPAGANDA DEPARTMENT ON BOOKS

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 23 Mar 85 p 2

[Article from AZERINFORM: "Raising the Popularity of Books"]

[Text] At the Azerbaijan SSR Communist Party Central Committee for Propaganda and Agitation, a meeting was held at which further intensification of propaganda in the republic on books was discussed. Participants included workers from party, soviet, trade union and komsomol organs; mass media information and propaganda agencies; ideological ministries and departments; libraries and bookstores.

The book, in our time, is a powerful means created by man to provide knowledge of the world and to aid in the development of physical and spiritual culture. A love of books has become a characteristic trait of the soviet way of life. Books accompany man in all stages of his life and in all his activities. It is very important by whom and how they are advocated.

In the arsenal of party, soviet, trade union and komsomol organizations, ideological ministries and departments there are many interesting forms and methods to popularize books. In developing this, they constantly seek new and more effective ways to make the masses of workers more favorably regard the reading of books, to elevate readers' tastes and to provide greater interest in reading.

In recent years the republic has adopted decrees of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee "on the condition of propaganda and the dissemination of public and political literature," and "on the condition and means to improve translation in the republic." Also adopted was a decree of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee and the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers "On measures to improve book publishing and strengthen the base for printing and marketing books." Work on fulfilling these decrees led to noticeable changes both in publishing and in the distribution of books. Per capita book sales are up; voluminous series of classics from world literature are being published; wider use of modern book marketing methods have been undertaken; annual book celebrations are carried out; there is heightened activity among the volunteer society of avid book readers; and etc. However, on the whole, per capita republic book sales still lag behind those of the rest of the country and this makes it obligatory to intensify the popularizing and distribution of books.

A book goes through a lengthy process before reaching the reader. It begins at the publishing house. As noted at the meeting, in recent years many useful and interesting books have been published, but, unfortunately, the printing has been of poor quality. There is a need for improvement of thematic plans to study readers' demands. The fate of a book, as underscored in speeches, must be a concern of the publishers, even after public circulation has begun.

Greater attention must be given to popularizing and distributing books in rural areas. In many rayons there is still a weak physical and technical book marketing base and businesslike contacts between party and komsomol organizations, and rayon departments of avid book readers' voluntary societies have not been established everywhere. There have been shortcomings in carrying out mass political measures to popularize books with the participation of republic departments directly in rayon centers.

A new decision on library matters in the USSR, approved by a decree of the USSR Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, states that libraries have been determined to be the most important base of support of party organizations in the workers' communist training and in scientific and technological progress. In this regard, speakers underscored the need that increased attention be given to qualified library personnel. For further improvement, there is a need for training and additional preparation for librarians, just as for bookstore workers, and for moral and material encouragement. The conference participants were unified in their opinion that libraries and bookstores everywhere must become ideological centers and be active assistants of party organizations in their political education work. School libraries have been called upon to inculcate an interest and a prudent regard for books, to have a desire to become more closely associated with books and to develop an appreciation for reading.

The task to popularize more the reading of books in the republic is not well-defined and requires the interaction of a number of organizations. For example, much in the successful resolution of this task depends on the combined efforts of the state publishing house, book trade associations and the voluntary society of avid book readers which has abundant possibilities for the advancement of reading books. Both the role of mass means of information and propaganda are great in this work. The press, television and radio must constantly note new publications and purposefully publicize the best of these. Much must be done in this regard by the republic's trade union and komsomol organizations and by the subordinate organizations of the republic ministries of culture and education. In studying reader demand and other questions linked to raising the popularity of book reading, the social services might be able to render great assistance.

8504

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GAPUROV AT ANNIVERSARY OF CHEMICAL FACTORY

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 14 Feb 85 p 1

[Article: "The 50th Anniversary of the Plant"]

[Text] Gaurdak, 13 February. (TURKMENINFORM). The Gaurdak Sulphur Plant imeni the 50th anniversary of the Turkmen SSR, which began its life with semi-hand-made production, has grown into the largest chemical industry enterprise in Turkmenistan and is equipped with the latest technological systems. A festive meeting of the collective, which was devoted to the 50th anniversary of the plant, was held here today.

An honorary presidium composed of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and headed by Comrade K. U. Chernenko was elected with great enthusiasm.

M. G. Gapurov, a member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee, was given the floor. He pointed out that the workers of Turkmenistan -- along with all Soviet people--are making a fitting contribution to implementing the historical decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the instructions of Comrade K. U. Chernenko.

M. G. Gapurov talked about the republic's successes in social and economic development and about how Turkmenistan's workers celebrated with enormous political and work enthusiasm the 60th anniversary of the Turkmen SSR and the republic's Communist Party and the 100th anniversary of Turkmenistan's voluntary union with Russia.

Comrade Gapurov pointed out that the Gaurdak Sulphur Plant workers had made a good start in 1985. The enterprise's collective was repeatedly emerging as the winner in all-union and republic socialist competitions. The sulphur miners had successfully coped with their tasks in 1984 according to all technical and economic indicators.

The sulphur miners' social and living conditions are steadily improving. New housing and cultural and everyday services projects have appeared during recent years in Gaurdak.

M. G. Gapurov dwelt on the tasks of Gaurdak's chemical and construction workers during the final year of the 11th Five-Year Plan and the 12th Five-Year Plan, directed attention toward the need for enlisting reserves, and wished the enterprise workers new work successes during the shock watch in honor of the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory, the 27th CPSU Congress and the 23d Turkmen Communist Party Congress.

M. G. Gapurov relayed the greetings of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee and the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers to the plant's collective and handed over to representatives of the enterprise the honor certificate of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which the plant had been awarded for the successes that it had achieved in expanding the production of mineral fertilizer in the republic and in connection with its 50th anniversary.

L. S. Vinogradov, the director of the Gaurdak Sulphur Plant imeni the 50th anniversary of the Turkmen SSR and a Hero of Socialist Labor, presented the report on the plant's 50th anniversary.

N. Chongov, a drilling rig operator and labor veteran; P. Z. Miroshnichenko, chief of geological mine-surveying production; L. I. Borovikov, a retired trailblazer into the Gaurdak depths; and others thanked the party and the government of the republic for their high rating of the work of the sulphur miners and assured them in the name of the collective that the Gaurdak chemical workers will exert all of their efforts and energy to achieve even higher frontiers.

Then M. G. Gapurov presented high awards of the motherland to the best workers in the enterprise. The Order of the October Revolution was conferred on V. F. Gorbunov, an excavating machine operator, and the Order of Labor Red Banner to Yu. Musurmankulov and R. Raimkulov, metal workers; M. M. Tolmachev, a shop chief; R. Turamuradov, a crusher operator; and N. Chongov, a driller. The orders of the Badge of Honor and Work Glory second- and thirdclass and the medals "For Work Valor" and "For Work Excellence" were awarded to a large group of plant workers.

Certificates on the conferring of the honorary title of "Honored Industrial Worker of the Turkmen SSR", chest badges, and Honor Certificates of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium were also awarded. Memorial gifts were given to a group of leading workers in socialist competition.

The participants in the festive meeting adopted a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the SSR Council of Ministers, and to Comrade K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

V. F. Zhulenev, secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee, and V. S. Grishchenko, chief of the oil, gas and chemical industry department of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee, participated in the festive meeting.

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The participants in the festive meeting laid flowers at the V. I. Lenin memorial in the settlement of Gaurdak.

8802

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REGIONAL

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4 June 1985

PROBLEMS IN NEWSPAPER DELIVERY DISCUSSED IN LETTERS

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 12 Feb 85 p 3

[Article by V. Nikolayev, PRAVDA VOSTOKA correspondent: "The News Becomes Old Along the Way"]

[Text] No one will argue that yesterday's news is not news. In our day, the stream of information grows with each year and it becomes more and more difficult to cope with it. Newspapers, the radio and television are distinctive pilots in the sea of information.

However, whereas radio and television do not experience any barrier to the delivery of their "product", newspapers depend to no small degree on the service area -- communications and Soyuzpechat' workers.

I. Skryl' writes to the editors: "From the last days of December until now, the workers in the Tashkent 29th Communications Department have delivered newspapers and other correspondence poorly. Several subscribers at 38 Samarkandskaya Street could not stand it any longer and have begun to go themselves to the post office for their mail. Evidently, the department's workers prefer this new form of service and they have decided to 'incorporate' it" -- the author notes ironically.

The editors are receiving quite a few similar letters. Evidently the new service method, more accurately -- self service, suits not only urban but also rural communications personnel. Readers Abray, Mengleyeva and Bozar in the settlement of Leninabad in Gagarinskiy Rayon of Surkhan-Darya Oblast share their misfortunes: "When leaving work, we do not know where to go: to the post office or home to prepare supper. The chief of the local postal service says that a postman will not help us because little mail is arriving. True, there are only a little more than 100 inhabitants in the settlement. What should we do now?" Of course, it is easier for the local communications personnel to cite instructions than to burden themselves with additional concerns. It probably never occurred to them that a letter lying in the post office for a day or even a week may perhaps contain important news or a request for help upon which urgent measures must be adopted. Is it little about which they write? You see, life is so diverse. The state goes to great expense in organizing space communications between cosmonauts and their relatives and sending telegrams thousands of kilometers to sailors on long ocean cruises. This concern has an effect on people's attitudes.

P. Sheremetov from Bekabad writes: "I do not know about others, but I am accustomed to reading fresh newspapers in the morning. In getting ready for work how much more confident do you feel: You are already informed about the latest events; your attitude is a working one and an elevated one. However, my usual way of life is frequently disrupted; the newspaper arrives late -- in the evening; and it happens that several issues arrive after several days."

However, whereas Sheremetov looks for news of a -- so to speak -- general nature in newspapers, V. Uritskiy, a candidate of agricultural sciences, is interested in the professional point of view in SEL'SKAYA PRAVDA-- but he too complains about the untimely delivery of periodicals. The scholar, a war and labor veteran, has repeatedly turned to the 197th Postal Communications Department in Tashkent, and its workers have promised each time to correct the situation, but they have not kept their word.

Here is the complaint of B. Lyubovchenko, an inhabitant of Kokand, about Soyuzpechat' workers. They have refused subscriptions to the newspaper PRAVDA VOSTOKA since February, motivated by the fact that they can only go through the necessary formalities in the second half of the year. It is known to everyone that subscriptions to republic publications can be registered during any month without limitations. The reader is again encountering callousness and a reluctance by officials to burden themselves and to satisfy the simple and, at the same time, important demands of the people. It seems that it would be of some use to discuss in work collectives this callous attitude toward service responsibilities.

8802

CSO: 1830/403

REGIONAL

BRIEFS

OKTEMBERYAN RAYKOM PLENUM--The Oktemberyan party raykom plenum reviewed organizational issues. The plenum relieved Comrade T.A. Dilanyan of his duties as first secretary of the party raykom, as he is taking a post in the CPSU Central Committee apparatus. Comrade A.E. Vartanyan, who was working as the first secretary of the Megri party raykom, was appointed first secretary of Oktemberyan party raykom. [Summary] [Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 5 Apr 85 p 2 GF]

MEGRI RAYKOM PLENUM--The Megri party raykom plenum reviewed organizational issues. The plenum relieved Comrade A.E. Vartanyan of his duties as the first secretary of the party raykom, as he is taking another post. The plenum appointed Comrade A.V. Arutyunyan, who was working as the deputy chief of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Agriculture and Fruit Industry Departments, as first secretary of Megri party raykom. [Summary] [Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 6 Apr 85 p 2 GF]

CSO: 1838/51

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